SEP 7 - 1921

GET IT

The New Price List of Cycle, accessories, will be sent post free on request.

Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 160 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1921. TWO ANNAS

FREE TO CYCLISTS.

The New copy of our Price List will be sent post free on application.

Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,

Tamarind Lane, Fort BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in Engl.. d)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE	STEAMERS.	TONS.
15th September.	DONGOLA	8,076
17th „	PLASSY	7,346
24th „	NALDERA*	15,825
1st October	SOUDAN	6,696
8th „	MOREA	10,890
15th „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	CHINA	7,952
29th „	MALWA*	10,941
5th November.	DELTA	8,097
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „	DEVANHA	8,092
26th „	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December.	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th „	MOREA	10,890
24th „	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	7,346

* NALDERA
* MALWA
NARKUNDA
MANTUA

* Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date.	Steamers
18th September	DUNERA

SAILLINGS TO AUSTRALAIN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
23rd Sept.	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo
21st October	MANTUA	Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November.	NALDERA	
30th December	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COMLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
3rd Sept.	LHASA	Karachi direct
5th „	BANDRA	Buarch saloon passengers only
7th „	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa noon
8th „	BAMORA	Karachi & P. Gulf

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 121.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1836.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malay Maru	T.Saito	26th Aug.	10th Sept.
Saigon Maru	K.Sato	8th Sept.	14th Sept.
Ganges Maru	K.Yamanoi	19th Sept.	1st Oct.
Peking Maru	K.Yamauchi	7th Oct.	19th Oct

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	8074	15th „	5th Sept
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	30th „	12th „
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	10thSep	26th „
Tamba Maru	D Aoshiwa	5845	29th „	13th Oct
*YamagataMaru	Y. Matsuda	3807	9th Oct.	10 „

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAGAMI.
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,500
RESERVE FUND	76,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 120,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 58,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Sourabaya
Hamburg.	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsunan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OSUKA.
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 197.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 2,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 1,50,70,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 1,51,12,00

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

E. D. U BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo.
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Gromley-Martin Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,12,500	12	2
Reserve Funds	15,50,331	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Rahon
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DIN RAZ MEHRA,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
13 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiofio
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

B. H. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING.

SWARAJ

By 30th September

We ought not to Stop, with a consideration of the Joys and benefits of Political freedom, great as those are.

We still have with us a tyranny of extravagance and debts that holds countless thousands in subjection. If you are in this bondage make a

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDANCE

By starting a Savings Bank account. This may mean a Resolution in your manner of living, and the Peaceful and happy consumation of your struggles a few years hence when you have reached the goal of financial independence it will well reward you for your present toil and self Sacrifice.

Start account to-day with One Rupee and put in at least One Rupee a month and see it grow

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

7 A, Fort Street-opposite G. P. O.
BOMBAY

Branches—KARACHI—SURAT—RAWALPINDI

INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT

SWARAJ

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
83-88, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,290
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 49,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 50,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All Kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

NATIONAL INDIAN

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS.
Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Branch Secretary,
Lyon's Buildings,
83, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAM & CO.
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
302, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

195, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukumchand Sarooposand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Seorji & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Mocliji Jetha Co.). (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1897

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents.
300, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. B. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

HOTELS

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering specialty.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam, Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Opp. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mentality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An energetic LEDGER CLERK. Experienced in Attorneys line preferred. Apply Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road.
A C10746

WANTED—Most influential and energetic CANVASSERS for Oils and Soaps. Apply Box No. 7147, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1229

WANTED—Matriculated Gujarati knowing CLERKS. Apply to the MANAGER BOMBAY SWADESHI COOPERATIVE STORES, "Times" Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
A 10754

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to book orders for sundry goods in India Apply Box No. 7148, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1230

WANTED—An USTAD or MUSIC MASTER for teaching Ustadi Rag Ragnis and Songs. Write to Box No. 7176, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1283

WANTED—A full-time NURSE to be in charge of a maternity home of 5 beds in Bombay. Residence on premises. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1281

WANTED—A competent and well experienced TYPIST in Mill and Gin Stores line, one who have full knowledge of this line, need only apply to Post Box No. 235, with copies of previous experiences and pay required.
A R1285

WANTED.—A CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a Moffusil Mill, having good experience. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected to Box No. 7168. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10747

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST for an Engineer's Firm. Experienced and steady man state salary and apply Box No. 7146, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10721

WANTED—CAPABLE AGENTS on liberal commission for canvassing orders for the famous Moradabadi spoons and other brass articles. Security necessary. Apply for terms SURYA & SONS, Moradabad.
A R1244

WANTED—AGENTS for to sell the products of the Venus Chemical & Drug-Manufacturing Company, Kapadvanj Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 plus commission. Apply to the MANAGER.
A C 10701

WANTED.—A B A., with Physics and Chemistry or a B Sc. to be trained up as an apprentice in the Dye and Bleach House of a local Mills. Apply stating age and qualifications to Box No. 7169, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10716

WANTED—An experienced CLERK for Mill Office, well up in Correspondence and knowing Gujrati Pacca Nama. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 according qualification only experienced men should apply Box No. 7154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C1246

WANTED—An experienced STORE KEEPER for Mechanical Stores, pay Rs. 200–10–300. Preference will be given to applicants with P. W. D. experience. Apply, by letter only, with copies of testimonials to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Mechanical District, Matunga.
A C10769

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS WEAVING MASTER for an up-country Mill Must be competent to manage a shed of 1,000 looms and must have sound knowledge and experience in fancy colour and grey cloth weaving. Apply in writing with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience and terms to Box No. 7166, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10744

WANTED.—An experienced and qualified ENGINEER for a cotton mill near Calcutta. The applicant must have thorough knowledge of Cotton Mill machinery, both spinning and weaving and experience of electrical installations. Good salary to a really qualified man. Free quarters and other privileges attached to cotton mill service will be allowed. All applications should reach Box No. 7170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle on or before the 25th September, 1921.
A 10750

WANTED.—(a) A Professor of Sanskrit for the Rajaram College, Kolhapur Must be a Graduate and competent to teach the Honours course of Bombay University (b) A JUNIOR PROFESSOR for English and Economics. (c) AN ASSISTANT MASTER for the Rajaram High School Should be an experienced Graduate strong in English (d) A SANSKRIT TEACHER for the Rajaram High School. Candidates should state their age and caste. Arya Samajists preferred. Apply immediately to the SECRETARY, RAJARAM COLLEGE, stating terms C10693

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GRADUATE able to discharge the duties of a correspondent clerk wants an EMPLOYMENT in any firm. Apply to Box No. 201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B 1

WANTED—SOLE AGENCY WORKS of some good firm by an energetic, young Indian, well-up in business, proceeding to America. Apply sharp Box No. 7045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

A GRADUATE strong in English, Mathematics, Persian and Urdu, experienced in coaching students up to Matriculation standard wants a TUITION. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION WANTED—As a CASHIER, having 18 years' experience in Mercantile firms in India and abroad, recently returned from Persia after 6 years' service in the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ld., of Mohamerah. Can furnish cash security of Rs. 5,000 or more if required. Salary required Rs. 200 p. m Please write to Box No. 7172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1278

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET at Poona for Vegetarians only, a COTTAGE, fully furnished for the season. Apply to Box No. 7132, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1207

TO LET IMMEDIATE—OFFICE PREMISES in Fort, central situation, space available 1,000 square feet. Apply Box No. 7173A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 10766

GODOWNS TO LET.—At 426 Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar; Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 per month; also, Motor Garages with all conveniences; also workshop for motor cars or other purpose. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R1286

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Middle Colaba, facing Western Sea, Ground Floor of Patel House, Drawing, Dining and 4 Bed Rooms, good garden, Garage, etc., furnished. Apply R. S. CAPTAIN, 121, Esplanade Road Bombay
C10758

FOR MAHARAJAS, PRINCES and NOBLES FOR SALE or TO LET BUNGALOWS on Bongersey Road, Walkeshwar, commanding Sea-view. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C R1240

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
5 CR1239

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

A well going medical concern is to be disposed of as the owner wants to retire. Apply Box No. 7173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1279

VALUABLE WHITE STONE QUARRY AT MALAD.—Ten years' quarrying lease or sale. 2,500 square yards quarry land producing good quality white building stone. Price of stone Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per cubic foot in Bombay. Very great demand. Lease for sale together with ten years' option on 5,000 square yards adjacent land, Rs. 5,000 will secure now and no further payments required for ten years. Complete outfit of quarrying tools, winches, cranes, wire rope and steam driven rock drilling machine can also be had cheap. Apply Box No. 7137, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
G R1269D

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

CART WHEELS—Twelve pairs, best English make wheels with hollow steel axles and gun-metal bearings. Very light and stron. Suitable bullock carts or water carts. Cannot break Rs. 600 the lot. Bargain, in Bombay. Apply Box No. 7135, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1269B

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, brand new, best English make, Garrett, about 15 B.H.P. horsepower, great bargain, can be seen in Bombay. Rs. 4500 or near offer. Apply Box No. 7133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 1269

FOR SALE.—Complete GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY MACHINERY by Nesmyth Wilson with or without buildings and land. One semi-portable compound Engine and Boiler of 60 I. H. P. by Messrs. Marshall sons 150 lbs. Boiler pressure Apply PHIROZSHAW & CO., Nsbit Road, Mazgaon, Bombay.
K R1277

HOISTING GEAR—One ton, two tons, and three tons powerful spur gear chain blocks for sale. Very long chains. Fool-proof and self locking in any position. Easily worked by one or two coolies. Suitable for engineering works or motor works. Can be seen working in Bombay. Apply Box No. 7136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1209C

FOR SALE—Six Twist Ring FRAMES 308 spindles each 2-5/8in. gauge, 1-5/8in. Ring, 9in. Tin Roller 7/8in. Wharves, 5in. Lift Howard and Bullough make 1886. Two S. A. Mules 728 spindles each 1-1/4in. gauge, 16-1/2in. spindles, 3/4in. Wharves Platts make 1886. Offers to the undersigned W. H. BRADY & Co., Ltd., Mill Department, Church Gate Street.
K C10768

TWO HOLLOW STEEL DERRICK CRANES FOR SALE, cheap. Light and powerful, Five tons capacity. Suitable for building works wharves, loadink and unloading heavy articles. Can be supplied complete with winches, wire rope, pulley blocks, guy ropes. strainers etc. Can be inspected in Bombay. For particulars apply to Box No. 7134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1209A

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, Poona City, coaches up students in Book-keeping for L. C. C. Ex., in Rs. 5. Enlist to-day.
M C1120

ENROLMENTS for London Chamber's 1922 Examinations, General Commerce Course will soon close. Apply principal immediately, DAVAR'S COLLEGE. Great Western Building, Fort.
M R1264

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Short and Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

EXPERT TUITION IN ACCOUNTANCY, Banking, Secretaryship, Shorthand (100 days) and Typewriting taught within 3 months by a 20 years' Experienced Teacher, Service Guaranteed. Enrolment for L.C.C., N.U.T., I. B.A., F.R.C. S., till 15th September. Association of book keeping teachers and the Institute of Commerce Examinations commences from 7th September till 25th September Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 233, Hornby Road.
M R1287

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—CAPITALIST, who can invest few Lacs in Tea Industry. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 7165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C10743

WANTED—FINANCE, up to Rs. 5,000 at a reasonable rate of interest, for concern in Bombay dealing in cycle and motor accessories. Please apply Box No. 7177, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1284

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

FLOOR FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grefted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

CHANDABHOY GULLA CASE—Full text of Justice Martin's judgment in English, with issues and their answers; Decretorial order, dates of hearing of suit; Minutes; List of Witnesses; Appeal filed by Mullaji Saheb; and cross objections filed by the H. the Advocate-General. Price Rs. 5 by V. P. P. Rs. 5/8/0. Apply Box No. 7126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L z C10658

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST on 6th September, at 1-30 p.m., at or near the Flora Fountain, Fort, the original conveyance, dated 6th July, 1921, from Kaikhosru Nusserwanji Rabadi to Hawabai, wife of Parbhai Hussan. Finder returning the same to Messrs. ANDRADE and CUNHA, Solicitors, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, will be rewarded.
PB R1288

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFLE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO, Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re 1 each.
S C10722

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—TEAK SLEEPERS 7ft. by 10in. by 5. Apply Box No. 7159, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1255

FOR SALE—About 5,000 dozens pure Woollen Jerseys of five different colours immediately at Rs. 90 per dozen or nearoffer. For samples, etc., please apply to:—Messrs. CRAGG & CO., Middle Colaba, Bombay.
T C10714

WANTED—PURCHASERof matter for publication with copyright of historic work, "Ashaque's Directory of Bombay Presidency. Apply PUBLISHER, Post Dasada, Kathiawar.
T R1263

FOR SALE—14 GINS by Platt Bros. in Ginning Factory of Kalada (renamed Zainabad) in excellent working order. Also one Piano. inspection invited. Apply personally to KAMDAR, ZAINABAD STATE, Dasada, via Mandal, District Kathiawar.
T R1262

75 RUPEES, Improved Model 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up to date devices Self-Folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List price Rs. 225. Secure one early, we have very few left now. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters, possessing all time and labour-saving devices. Lowest prices. We also stock Secondhand and Rebuilt Typewriters of All Makes. Rs. 100 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co. Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4889
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 125, Empire 2 ...	140
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, 125, Oliver 5 ...	140
Royal No. 6, Brief Size ...	175
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used ...	250
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 175, 5, 250, Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, Rs. 190, Brief 225, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Visible, 210, 275, Brief	290
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, 300, Br., ...	325
Remington 10, new, used few days ...	375
Underwood 5, new, used few days ...	325
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	290

Ribbons, Carbons, Accessories, Repairs
NICOLLS & CO., Typewriter Experts.
Opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC AUCTION will take place on SATURDAY, the tenth instant, at 12 noon (S. T.), for the sale of buildings Nos. 5 and 6 Reading and Billiard Room and Bar and Canteen Room of Attached Section Camps, Colaba. The buildings are to be demolished, materials removed and site cleared to the satisfaction of the Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works, Bombay, within a fortnight from the date of order. The materials removed will be the property of the purchaser: 10 per cent. of the purchase value will have to be deposited as security for due performance of the work and the full value (in addition) of the buildings within two days from the date of completion of the auction. Auction will be held at the site of the above buildings. Any further information on the subject can be had at the office of the undersigned within office hours.

Major, R.E.,
for Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works, Bombay.
5-9-12. C10764

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Rs. 500 PREMIUM.

THE Municipal Commissioner invites submission of DESIGN FOR AN ORNAMENTAL ENTRANCE to the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden at Malabar Hill, comprising a pair of gates not more than 9'-0" in width hung from masonry piers, or a scrolliwork archway over the gates; or of a combination archway with gates.

The piers may be fitted, if desired, with ornamental standards to serve as Gas lamps, and may be built of ornamental masonry in keeping with the design of the gates.

The name "Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden" should be embodier in the design (if possible in English, Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu) with a medallion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta or with this medallion on one leaf of the gate and the Bombay Municipal Crest on the other. The design to be suitable for execution in wood or iron work.

A premium of Rs. 500 will be given for the design selected as being the most suitable for the position and purpose. Drawings or models should be submitted not later than 30th November, 1921, addressed to the Hydraulic Engineer, Municipal Offices, Bombay from whom any further particulars required may be obtained. C10761

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of an ASSISTANT SURVEYOR on Rs. 100–5–125, plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per month. The applicant should have experience of Field Survey, Levelling, Building Measurements and Plan preparations.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the LAND MANAGER, Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
C10703

THE GAHAGAN PAINT AND VARNIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office,
Canada Building, Home Street,
(P O. Box No. 413). BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

GENUINE RAW LINSEED OIL, Genuine Pale Boiled Linseed Oil, Guaranteed fred from Lead. Quick Drying Varnish Paints. Black Bitumastic Paints, Dry in 10 minutes. Aluminium Paint mixed ready for use, Cloth Stamping Inks in White, Black, Blue, Red and Green specially recommended for Textile requirements.

Packing to suit customers' requirements

Prices and samples on application to

Managing Agents,
ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA), LTD.

COURT OF WARDS OFFICE BILASPUR C. P.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that long term leases on sliding scale (vide. page 54 of Lac and Shellac by Lindsay and Harlow, Pioneer Press), of lac of the Korba and Pendra Estates in the District of Bilaspur, will be given on terms which can be seen at the Court of Wards Office, Bilaspur. Auction sale will be held at the District Court, Bilaspur, on the 24th September, 1921, at 2 p.m. Intending lessees are invited to attend the sale.

(Sd.) B. G. STEINHOFF,
Officer-in-Charge, C/W.
25-8-1921. C10718

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the dividend for the six months ended 31st March 1921 at the rate of Rs. 1,400 (One thousand and four hundred rupees) per whole and Rs. 700 (Seven hundred rupees) per half share, will be paid by crossed cheques only at the registered office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 8th day of September 1921 between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the register of the Company on the 28th August 1921

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th August 1921 to 17th September 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
C10707 The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
36 Tamarind Lane, Fort.
Bombay, 30th August, 1921.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

(In Liquidation).

S. S. "NAGPUR" AND S. S. "RAMPUR."

FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the sale of the above steamers.

The steamers are lying in Bombay in Stream off Mazgaon.

SPECIFICATIONS OF S. S. "NAGPUR."

Built in URAGA Docks Company, Japan in 1918.

Official No. 133366.
Length 225'
Breadth 37'
Depth 18-7'
Registered Tonnage 692 99/100.
Gross Tonnage 1277-29.
Dead Weight Tonnage 1937.
Water Ballast Tank about 340 tons.
Capacity of Bunkers 215 tons.
Coal Consumption about 14½ tons with a speed of 8 knots.
Cubic Capacity about 1923 tons.
Certificate of Classification of Bureau Varitas.

SPECIFICATIONS OF S. S. "RAMPUR."

Built in Uraga Docks Company, Japan in 1918.

Official No. 133367.
Length 200'
Breadth 32'
Depth 22'
Registered Tonnage 747-65 tons.
Gross Tonnage 1274-31 tons.
Dead Weight Tonnage 1938 tons.
Cubic Capacity 1938 tons.
Water Ballast Capacity 104 tons.
Capacity of Bunkers 360 tons.
Coal Consumption about 15 tons with a speed of 10 knots.

Certificate of Classification of Bureau Varitas.

The Tenders must be in writing addressed to the Liquidator of the above Company and must be received at the Office of the Liquidator at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or his attorneys Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, before 15th September, 1921, accompanied with a cheque for 5 per cent. of the amount offered.

The acceptance of Tenders by the Liquidator will be subject to the sanction of the Court and a deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase price of the same will be required to be made on the acceptance of the Tender in respect thereof.

The purchase must be completed within one month of the acceptance of the Tender and in this respect time will be of the essence of the Contract.

Further particulars and forms of Contracts which will be required to be signed by the purchasers of the said Steamers may be obtained from the Liquidator at his office aforesaid or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, his attorneys, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Dated, this 16th day of August, 1921.

Per Pro. N. H. Moos.
GIRDHARLAL H MEHTA,
Official Liquidator.
C10567

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED
HIGH CLASS.

SWADESHI COTTON BLANKETS

AT
PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

	48 x 78 in. Rs. as. p.	48 x 96 in. Rs. as. p.
White	1 6 0	1 12
Red and Assorted	1 14 0	2 6 0
Grey, Fawn Strawberry. Grey, Blue, etc.	1 8 0	1 15

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS.

60" x 90" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.

CHEQUERED BLANKETS

47" x 77" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
47" x 95" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purses.

HARJIVAN VALJI.

HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT,
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.
BOMBAY. W

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SALE OF THE VALUABLE SITE KNOWN AS THE OLD PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT STORES, BAKE HOUSE LANE, FORT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the right to a building lease of the above site for 999 years at an annual rent of Rs. 58-7-0 which is equivalent to a yearly rent of one anna per square yard.

2. The tenders must be received at the Office of the Director of Development on or before 21st September, 1921, and should be accompanied by a cheque crossed and drawn in favour of the Audit Office, Development Department, for an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the purchase price (935 square yards X rate per square yard offered). The deposits of those applicants whose tenders are not accepted, will be refunded to them as early as possible.

3. The purchase of the property must be completed within one month of the date of intimation, by the Secretary to Government, Development Department, of the acceptance of the offer to the applicant whose tender is accepted by the Director of Development.

4. The property is offered for sale subject to all rights of light and air, if any, affecting the same.

5. Intending purchasers may obtain particulars and conditions of sale and form of lease (the same as those adopted for the recent auction) and tender from the office of the Undersigned.

6. The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept or reject any of the tender nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of any tender.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

7. All that piece and parcel of land known as Old Public Works Department Stores, admeasuring 935 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the North by Bake House Cross Lane, on the South by the property of the Great Western Hotel Co., on the East by the property of Jaffar Allarakhia and on the West by Bake House Lane, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 9503 cadastral, Survey No. 132 and having a frontage of about 83 feet to Bake House Lane and a return frontage of about 98 feet to Bake House Cross Lane. It is situated in the centre of a closely populated Business Area and is eminently suitable for the erection of a block of Office Premises for which there is a large and unsatisfied demand.

(Sd.) K. R. DOCTOR, L.C.E.,
for Land Manager,
Development Directorate.
Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay,
24th August, 1921.
TA C10648

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2633 of 1921.

YUSOOF ISMAILBHOY ABDOOLABHOY LALJEE .....Plaintiff.
vs
ABDULLABHOY LALJEE and others .....Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an order made in the above suit by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt on the 4th day of August, 1921, our clients Messrs. JAFFER FUDDOO, of Karachi and Ebrahim Moledina, of Bombay, have been appointed Receivers to take charge of all the assets and outstandings of the firm of Abdullabhoy and Jumabhoy Lalljee and of the various businesses carried on by the said firm whether in Indian or outside India including the business of the Indo Aden Salt Works and all properties moveable and immoveable belonging to the said firm and of all books of account vouchers and other documents relating to the business of the said firm with power inter alia to pay the debts due by the said firm.

All persons having any claims or demands against the said firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Jumabhoy Lalljee are therefore hereby required to send in their claims to the said Receivers at their office at Khoja Moholla, Bombay Post No. 3 within one month from the date hereof.

All persons owing any moneys or debts to the said firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Jumabhoy Lalljee or holding any securities goods wares merchandise chattels effects or things of what nature or description soever deliverable transferable or belonging to the said firm are hereby required to pay and hand over the same to the said Receivers at their office aforesaid within one month from the date hereof.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1921.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Attorneys for the Receivers.
C10709

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Moharrum) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1921. C10760

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for providing and fixing electric lights and fans in the Water Department Ward Offices will be received up to 2 p.m. (B. T.) on the 20th day of September 1921

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Ex. Engineer, M.B. Municipal Workshop, Foras Road, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
TRIVESS SMITH,
M.I.C.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.
TA C10762

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT RIVERCRAFT

TENDERS will be received by the Commissioner in India, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, for the under noted craft, lying at Basra which are available for immediate disposal.

Prices declared in tender will be for delivery at Basra.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. (Bombay), will quote for hire of towing steamers if tenderers require craft towed to ports in India and Burmah and will also obtain quotations from Basra for fitting out of craft for towage.

	No.
Paddle Steamers	2
Dredger	1
Towing Launches	7
Sea and Harbour Tugs	3
Up River Tugs	7
Steam Launches	43
Motor Launches	2
Steam Barges	3
Hospital Screw Steamers	2
Barges A Class	4
B Class	10
C Class	5
E Class	2
Y Class	5
Z Class Port	1
Port	2

Particulars of craft and tender forms can be had on application to

(1) The Commissioner in India, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, Simla and Delhi.
(2) Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
(3) Messrs. Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ltd., Rangoon.

Tenders must be submitted to the Commissioner, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, Simla, on or before 30th September, 1921.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
TA C10689

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE DIRECTOR of Development is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of cement (for works in charge of the Development Department) as noted below, for seven years commencing 1st April, 1922—

Year.	Approximate quantity required.
	Tons.
1922-23	7,500
1923-24	25,000
1924-25	30,000
1925-26	30,000
1926-27	25,000
1927-28	25,000
1928-29	25,000
Total	167,500

Forms of tender and conditions of contract may be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, No. IV Project Division, on payment of Re. 1.

The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give reasons for non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part against the total quantities stated.

In the alternative the Director of Development is prepared to consider proposals under which, in return for financial assistance from Government for the purpose of providing additional plant or otherwise, manufacturers may be willing to enter into an agreement to give Government an option on their output of cement up to a maximum of 60,000 tons per annum, for 10 years from 1st April 1922, at a fixed percentage above the actual cost of production (to be subject to check by Government Audit). The cent to be used:

(i) For all works undertaken directly by the Government of Bombay, and, in addition, if necessary.
(ii) For works connected with the development of Bombay, wholly or partly financed by the Government of Bombay, but carried out by local bodies.
(iii) For works carried out by the Government of India under the Bombay Military Lands Scheme.

Tenders or proposals in response to this notice should be addressed to the Director of Development and enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Cement."

For each tender, earnest money of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Securities must be deposited with the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme. This will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers, and in the case of the successful tenderer will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

Government securities will be accepted for these purposes at their approximate market value, or at their face value, whichever is less.

Tenders will be received up to 12 (noon) (S. T.) on September 30th 1921 at which hour they will be opened, in the office of the Secretary to Government.

Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1921. C10763

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Rs. 1
" " Cleaned Rs. 1 to Rs 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY, 1

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on 10 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT.
Suit No. 3355 of 1921.

Plaint filed this 11th day of August 1921.

Summons under O. XXXVII r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

PESSUNAL HARBHAGWANDAS, a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs at Barbhaya Mohalla, without the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) The ANGLO-AMERICAN STORES SUPPLY CO., carrying on business as pipes and Cement Merchants at 251, Nagdevi Street, without the fort; (2) ABDUL VAHED CAMBERALI & BROS., a firm, carrying on business as pipes and Cement Merchants at 251, Nagdevi Street, without the Fort; (3) N. C. MOHAMED & Co., a firm, formerly carrying on business as boots and shoes merchants, near Crawford Market, without the fort ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 1,200 for Principal due to them by the Defendants at the foot of a promissary note dated 7th May, 1921, and mentioned in the Plaint herein and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the said sum of Rs. 1,200 and the the costs of this suit, of which a copy is hereto annexed, and further interest at the rate aforesaid on the said principal sum to the date of the decree; you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 1,200 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII rule 3 of the said Code. Witness Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 7th day of August 1(21.

Amended this 31st of August, 1921, as per. Postponement Precepiescated 20th and 29th August, 1921.

W. J. HOWARD,
For Promonotary.

The hearing is previsionally lxed for 19th August, 1921 at 11-30 a.m.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J HOWARD,
For Probationary.

Due 192

Rs. 1,200

Bombay, 7th May, 1921.

FIFTY-SIX (59) days after date we promise to pay Abdul Vahed Kamberali and Bros. or order the sum of Rupees one thousand two hundred (1,200) only for value received in cash day.

(Sd.) I. C. MUZAFFARI,
For the Anglo-American Stores Supply,
Broker Tahilram Girdharidas.

TRUE COPY.
KANGA & SAYANI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MUNJEE CURRIMBHOY, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Landed proprietor, residing at Khoja Mohalla, outside the Fort, a widower .....Deceased.

GULAMALLI GULAMHUSEIN Merchant and (2) MAHOMEDALLI NAZERALLY MUNJEE, both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, two of them executors appointed under the will of deceased abovenamed residing respectively at New Queen's Road and Chinch Bunder 1st Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Third day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 3rd day of September, 1921.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C10767

DO YOU REMEMBER
OR
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapur—Myrrabolame—Momial Silajit—Khardyoon, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VELJI LILADHAR, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business in rice gunnies in the name of Messrs. Velji Liladhar and Co. ..... Deceased.

Bai KABANBAI and Bai PREMABAI widows of the deceased Velji Liladhar both of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitants residing at Mandvi without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twentieth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one, and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of August, 1921.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys

C10759

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT GANDOVLI NEAR ANDHERI.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher, and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Parsee Vegetarian and Temperance Society Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction, at p.m. (S. T.) on SUNDAY, 25th September 1921, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Ranchhordas Varjivandas.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with the well dug therein and the trees and shrubs standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gondovli near Andheri in the District of Thana in the Registration Sub District of Bandra, admeasuring about 12,552 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana as follows:—

R. of R. No. 295, Survey No. 46, Faln: No. 1 (part) 2 and 3.
R. of R. No. 297, Survey No. 47, Pot No. 1 (part Faln No. 1.
R. of R. No. 337, Survey No. 51, Faln No. 1. Pot No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, (part) 7 (part). R. of R. No. 343 Survey No. 52, Pot No. 3 (part) 4 part, originally New Pot No. 1 (part) 2 (part).
R. of R. of No. 306 Survey No. 47, Pot No. 14.
R. of R. No. 3, 6. Survey No. 48, Pot 13.

The above land and premises are bounded on the North by the Gondovli Road on or towards the South by the property of Dinshaw Shapurji Masani and others, on or towards the West by a passage, and on or towards the East by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office at 95 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT GANDOVLI NEAR ANDHERI.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher, and Hiralal, Attroneys for Dinshaw Shapurji Masani, Merwan Pallonji Bangara, Firozsha Dadabhai Shroff, Dr. Sorabjee Dossabhai Desai, Framji Merwan Aria, Hormasjee Nusserwanji Mehta, Firozsha Ratonji Jasavala, Jamsedji Dhunjibhoy Shroff and Firoze Shapurjee, Masani, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on SUNDAY, the 25th September, 1921, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Ranchhordas Varjivandas.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with the trees or shrubs standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gondovli near Andheri in the District of Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra. Admeasuring 11,371¼ square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana as follows:—

R. of R. No. 295, Survey, No. 46, Faln No. 1 (part.)
R. of R. No. 299, 301, Survey No. 47. Pot No. 13. 12 (part) 15, 16 (part), 1 (part)
R. of R. No. 313, Survey No. 48, Pot No. 12, 14 and 9.
R. of R. No. 254, Survey No. 49, Pot No. 16 and 17.

The above land and premises are bounded on the North by the land belonging to the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society, on or towards the South by the property of Lores Crasto and Doming Lores, on or to Lores Crato and Doming Lores, on towards wards the East by the Government passage and on or towards the West by a private passage called the Govan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to essrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th Sept., 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES FANCY BLOUSES PRINTS AND 9 CASES COLOURED GROUND SPLIT PRINTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th Setpember, 1921, at 3-30 p.m., at Champa Gully, opposite Muljee Jetha Market, Dharamraj Gulley Gate near well by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Narandas Anandji:—

N. A. P. 941 S. W. 393/401—9 bales fancy blouse, Prints N.N.N. 31 inch 50/5 yards 60 pieces in each.

N. A. P900 S. W. 417/20, 431/32, 434/36 9 cases coloured ground split prints No. 25000A 25 inch S. 50/5 yards 60 in each.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 48,000 SERVICEABLE GUNNY BAGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Agents to the Controller of Contracts, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at S. and T. Corps Manufacturing Section F Shed Grain Depot, Sewree Reclamation, the following:—

About 48,000 empty gunny bags of assorted sizes to be sold in separate lots.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE THEATRICAL DRESSES ORNAMENTS FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC., TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL AND RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP AT BHULESHWAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., Receiver in suit No. 2333 of 1921 (Dullabhji vs. Nagji.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY the 14th instant sell by public auction at 3 p. m. (S.T.) on the shop at Bhuleshwar opposite the Punch Mookhi temple, the following:—

All the Theatrical goods of the shop together with its furniture, safe etc.

The theatrical goods consists of rich valuable velvet and gold and silver embroidered dresses rich scenaries, purda false ornaments such as pearls, rubies, diamonds and emeralds, laces, stockings, slippers, boots, pagrees, whigs, kindergarten outfits also show cases, cupboards, mirrors, chains, clocks, safes, tables, carpets etc. etc.

The above will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 410 BAGS DEAL SEEDS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Punjab National Bank, Ltd., the following:—

About 410 bags Deal seeds.

The above lot is lying at Wadi Bunder Port Trust godown compartment No. 3 and is open for inspection of the intending purchasers. The above will be sold in the same condition in which it stands at the godown without any guarantee for its soundness or quantity.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LORRIES.

Under instructions from Mr. C. Cumming, who is going home, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

Three motor trollies each 40 h.p., 4 cylinder and 5 tons capacity worked by kerosine oil or petrol in good running order.

The above are lying at Mr. Saraffally Allybhoy's garrage at Madanpura, Moreland Road Cotton Factory.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES HESSIANS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No 120 Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Office concerned, the following:—

30 bales of 2,000 yards each, Hessians 40in. by 10 oz.

The above will be sold in small lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 192 DRUMS MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.

Suit No. 3539 of 1919.
The Maneckji Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.
vs.
G. M. Roy and Co.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the directions given by Mr. Justice Kanga herein and under instructions from Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co., Agents, The Manekji Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the defendants herein Messrs. G. M. Roy and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the Mill premises at Tardeo, the following:

192 drums of "Khora Ghoda" Magnesium Chloride.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th September, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay)

SALE OF 2 CASES COLOURED DRILLS

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs. Haridas Vithaldas of Mulji Jetha Market, Gadial Galley.

3768 Bombay—1/2—2cases coloured drills each 42 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, 7th September, 1921, at p.m., (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned 5 crates crockery of Johnson Bros. consisting of 450 dozen flat plates and soop plates 7 in. 9 in. and 10 in.

By order of the concerned.

1 Case 21 pieces serge, cream, navy soxana and all wool satin.

1 Case 12 pieces cream and navy serge.

By order of the concerned.

12 Cases each 5 groses castral oil's empty bottles 2 oz.

8 Cases each 10 groses Dey. and Martin Blacking No. 1.

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 case 100 electric motor cycle lamps.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.

300 pieces each 8 yards fancy trimmings in various colours.

173 pieces each 3 yards fancy trimmings in various colours.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORES SUPPLIERS

SALE OF STEAM PIPING, FEED PIPING VALVES AND SUCTION PIPES, ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1921, at 3 p.m (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the Ahmedabad Jupiter Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Steam piping, feed piping, valves suction pipes, injection and overflow pipes, blow off pipes, and coupling up pipes for 2 boilers with joints, bolts and rings and also arranged for coupling up to the piping for a third boiler in future.

Particulars of the goods may be obtained from the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and further conditions may be declared at the time of sale.

The goods can be inspected at the Chinch Bunder godown of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 7th September, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Line.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th September 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable property, under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Co. Attorneys for the owner Mr. Dwarkadas Devji Virji.

All that piece of land or ground with a building standing thereon situate lying and being at Ripon Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 445 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3582 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Phirozbai Sorabji Cowasji Lake on or towards the West by the property of Subanally Peerbhoy Damji on or towards the North by the private passage and on or towards the South by the property of Mrs. Lake.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Thakordas and Co. Attorneys for the owner at their office at 32/34 Ghoga Street or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, September, 7, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES ALLUMINIUM PROMED MATTING.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 7th Sept. 1921 at 3 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

4 cases Alluminium Promed Matting including:—

1 case—8 in. by 6 ft.
1 case—10 in. by 6 ft.
1 case—15 in. by 6 ft.
1 case—21 in. by 6 ft.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INTESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT LALBAG SUPARIBAG KNOWN AS "NARAYAN ASHRAM" WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th September, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for Mr. Vrajlal Givandas and others the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ligaya Sayana the mortgagor in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 6th May 1919, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part sell the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Improvement Trust leasehold land with two buildings standing thereon as plot Nos. 6 and 7 Lalbag Estate containing by admeasurement 1096 one thousand and ninety-six square yards or there abouts and bounded on the East by a proposed 20 feet Road on or towards the North by plot No. 8 leased to Chhagan Gulam Hoosain and Manji Gulam Hoosain and on the West by Sonaribaug Road bearing New Survey No. 2567, 2568 and bearing Municipal "F" Ward No. 544 (2) 544 (3) and Street Nos. 7A and 7B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the mortgagee at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the under signed.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th September 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 2462.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO OPPOSITE THE ALLIAOCE MILLS OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On MONDAY, the 12th day of September, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Odhavji Dhanjibhoy Engineer and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Second Mortgagee under the Indenture of Second Mortgage dated the 23rd day of January 1920 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Second Mortgagee of the other part and subject to the First Mortgage, the undermentioned property, viz:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses built and to be erected thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Tardeo Road outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,023 square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 8, New Survey No. 13183 and Old Survey No. 457 and New Survey No 1/2391 and are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of the Alliance Manufacturing Co., Ltd. on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North partly by the property of Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash and partly by the property of Hormasji Nowroji Daver and on the South by the public road of Municipality and old branch of B. B. and C. I Railway and assessed to the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3816 (D), 3816 (1A), 3816 (J B), 3816 (J C), 3816 (J D) and 3816 (J E) and Street Nos. 665, 667, 675 A, 675 B, 675 C, 675 D and 675 E and which said premises are now in the possession and occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, September, 7, 1921.

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE

Just unpacked

Best Selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.

THE
Praful Perfume Store,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

AMUSEMENTS

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU, Mr. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL AND OTHER
LEADING CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

Cinema Majestic

Charity Performance !
Charity Performance !!
IN AID OF
KHULNA FAMINE FUND

Enjoy the Cinema and Relieve the Distressed.
Charity and Pleasure at the same Time.

THURSDAY 5-50 p. m.
THURSDAY 5-50 p. m.
THURSDAY 5-50 p. m.

THE GREAT MYTHOLOGICAL DRAMA

Bhakta Vidur
Bhakta Vidur
Bhakta Vidur

SEE THE CHARKHA

The Wheel of Fortune !
The Wheel of Swaraj !!
A Succour to the Distressed !!!

Special Reserved Box Seats
Rs. 5 each Seat

Can be had in the "Bombay Chronicle' Office on application. Only a limited number of these seats available.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E BANDMAN presents the
Bandman Comedy Company
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
"VAUDEVILLE"
PROGRAMME

including "The Monkey's Paw" by W. W. Jacobs. A comedy sketch "DUDS" By Oliver Twiss "THE MOTH AND FLAME" Dance by Adrian D. Ross and Winnie Goodwin.

Varieties by P. Baverstock and David Keir

Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
THE GREATER SINNER

A Sympathetic story showing the evils of Drink. A story of a Girl's First and her Last Drink

THE STORY OF A GREAT LOVE !

The most powerful Drama ever screened of how a woman revenged herself on the man who deceived her !

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present during the current Week

"The Broken Butterfly"

a masterpiece of love and pathos, adapted from the great story by Penelope Knapp, produced under the direction of the great master of screen drama Maurice Tourneur,d

A MUSICAL MASTER-PIECE

Inspired by the thunderous crash of a storm.

"The Broken Butterfly"

"Your sin has found you out ! I will tell the whole village that you are a scarlet woman — the mother of a base-born child!' Marcene shrank from the avenging Nemesis, the woman who gloated over her shame. A sensitive soul, thirsting for happiness, she had sinned because she had loved too much. "You will live a maid—and die a mother!"—the old gypsy fortune teller had prophesied, and now it seemed that the dire prophesy was to come true. Taking her child in her arms, Marcene ran from the house, through the blinding storm, and plunged into the black water of the raging river. But sinister fate decreed that she should live and see her lover, the husband of her own sister, for they thought she had perished. What did they do when they learned that Marcene still lived ?

This is the masterpiece of a great dramatist. It is the soul of a genius poured into a most inspiring story of a great love and a great sacrifice.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows To-day at 5-30, 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m (S. T.)

West-End Cinema,
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 : 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Mary Pickford
in
"Rebecca of Sunny brook Farm"

An Artcraft Picture From the Play by Kate Douglas, Wigg and Charlotte Thompson.

The Biggest success the Screen has ever known, eclipsing her earlier productions.

THE WORLD'S SWEETHEART

NEXT WEEK AT THE
EMPIRE
Daily Change of Programme

A Week's Repertoire for the Holiday Week Madan Theatres Ltd. has the honour to present on

Friday 9th September at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"1001 NIGHTS"
OR
'THE SULTANESS OF LOVE,

No. 1 of the "Big 5" Pathe's Latest Super Production. An Oriental Pathe-Color Picture

Saturday 10 September at 4-30, 6 30, 8-15 and 10 p m.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

An all CHAPLIN Programme. Reappearance of ever popular comedian in his best and Greatest chaplin success.

Sunday 11th September at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE IDOL DANCER"

No. 2 of the "Big 5" A Love Story of Southern Seas. Produced by D.W. Griffith.

Monday 12th September at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"QUEEN OF THE SEA"

A submarine phantasy and the world's triumph in the photoplay art.

Tuesday 13th September at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
'BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY'

Featuring the brilliant Star Nell Shipman A Tale of Love and Villainy acted with 16 kinds of wild animals in it

Wednesday 14th September at 6-30 8-15 and 10 p. m.
SEALED ORDERS"

William Brady's most pretentious film feature Featuring a gallaxy of stars including Kitty Gordon

Thursday 15th September at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"THE TRIUMPH OF VENUS"

The unanimosly admitted sensation Wondrously appealing and fascinating, blending of the "Fairy Land" and "Never Never Land" for the children.

Friday 16th September at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m,
"DADDY LONGLEGS"

A Mary Pickford Classic Will rock you with Laughter.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 ; ; 8-15 ; and 10 p.m.
WORLD PICTURES
present
EARL METCALFE
and
VIRGINIA HAMMOND
in
"THE BATTLER"

He wasn't a Dempsey but he could go some.

THIS WEEK

Our huge treble-barreled Programme !
Consisting of

(1) ONE INDIAN MYTHOLOGICAL DRAMA.

(2) ONE SWADESHI MOVING PICTURE.

(3) ONE AMERICAN SERIAL.

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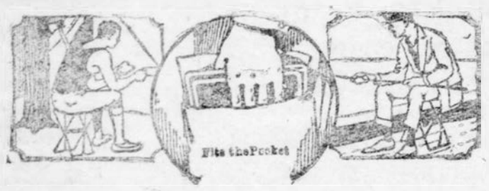

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BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT X.

Sir,—The members of the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber must have received a rude shock on hearing the Governor's reply at the Secretariat. His Excellency says: *"It is upon the specific request of the citizens of Bombay that my Government is dealing with these questions"* (italics are mine). Have the citizens of Bombay a right to ask as to when they asked for the burial of Back Bay Khada? My memory may have grown short, but I do not recollect any agency of the citizens of Bombay having asked the Governor to deal with this question as an urgent matter. I was then on the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and having a hand in the Chamber's first pronouncement, I can vividly recollect that no chimera of a reclamation was asked and I do not think anybody could have interpolated in my absence on the occasion of the presentation of the first welcome to His Excellency to the shores of Bombay. I am equally sure about the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and can most emphatically say, that the said body did not petition on the matter. The third and the foremost body to accord a welcome was the Bombay Municipality and even they, I am quite sure, did not ask for any such thing. I recollect no meeting by the Sheriff to make such a request. I think my Chamber will ascertain from the head of the Bombay Government as to how and by which citizens was such a request made. You will notice that even your contemporary the "Times of India" does not adduce this preposterous argument which appears to be unwarranted on the face of it. I have written to the Secretary of the Chamber for a copy of replies to (a) and (b) questions. I do not know if they are made private and confidential. But since I have not received the same so far, I shall for the present confine myself to His Excellency the Governor's speech as reported in the "Times" of yesterday and "Chronicle" of date. The speech covers three grounds of opposition against Back Bay, viz., *unnecessary, impracticable* and *financially unsound*. I do not find one single line that would be convincing as to why the scheme is necessary. The Governor said that it would be for the benefit of trade. But the trade of Bombay has so far taken care of itself. If a man can come daily from Brighton to London, a distance of over 60 miles, for the purposes of his business, why can we not do so in Bombay? As regards housing of Bombay, well, nobody has taken care of the subject. We have always had demolition and destruction first, and a thought of construction afterwards. The trade of Bombay has had and still will have its heavy charges but the funeral of Back Bay would not save it. If the Municipal and Improvement Trust records are to be trusted, they would certify that there has been larger destruction than construction. Sir Dinshaw Wacha's voice on this subject grew hoarse in the civic hall and the harem of the City-Bibi, but of no avail. Has His Excellency the Governor consulted the trade before laying down an edict to the effect that when business quarters have to be destroyed business facilities ought to be retained? I fail to understand what business quarters are to be destroyed and what business facilities they offer which required to be retained. His Excellency says: *"No one can give me an answer without Back Bay."* (Italics are mine).

My answer is that the Back Bay Scheme is neither wanted nor necessary, for, it is not the solution to the congestion. The reasons for this assertion may be stated in the form of questions. They are (1) What and why have you to destroy? and (2) What have you to build and for whom?

It has been urged that certain destruction has to be made for granting facilities to trade. The branch of trade to which facilities are to be given is not specified; and we are in fact kept in the dark. I shall, therefore, take each branch of the trade seriatum.

Cotton.—King Cotton occupies the first place in both import and export trade of Bombay. Its *vaida sodas* are transacted and have been so transacted for over five decades and more at Mumbadevi and the evening transactions at Cotton Green, Colaba. No one has so far applied to Government for change of its venue. Government wants to shift it to Sewri where they have provided or are about to provide it through Port Trust with reclaimed land. The removal of Cotton Green would, therefore, leave open an area of several hundred acres at Colaba to be applied for any necessary purpose and with a branch or branches of Imperial and Eastern Banks that are advancing on cotton at Sewri, the mercantile community dealing in cotton would not require an inch of land of Back Bay.

Piecegoods.—The next item of importance is piecegoods trade. No one has complained that Port Trust Bonded Warehouses have not been sufficient. Half the Mulji Jetha market was destroyed by recent fire. But no member of the trade has, so far as I know, approached Government with a request to provide them more or additional accommodation. The little expansion of the Mangaldas market has supplied the need and the Morarji market, of Mr. Narottam may one day add to the convenience.

Rice, grain and cereal.—Have the Danawallas applied for Back Bay accommodation and are Government going to provide housing or warehouses to these men there? The Rice Merchants' Association, the Grain Merchants' Association and other traders in these commodities refute the suggestion that they require Back Bay Reclamation for their trade. They have had enough experience of Back Bay Khada in 1860-70.

Mill Industry.—Does this require Back Bay land? Mr. Jehangir Petit says "Yes." I have since 21st July last requested him to show how and why. He has not done so. He wants the management of the Department in the hands of a Minister of his choice and as a public man he says he will urge for it. Does he urge this in Council? Does he do so in his Chamber interview with the Governor? Mr. Petit, however, as the spokesman of mill industry has not been supported by his colleagues. I know Mr. N. N. Wadia has condemned it but he feels shy to speak in the name of the Millowners' Association.

Hardware.—This item comes next. Does this require Back Bay for its trade? Mr. Trivedi, the iron man, is cooperating with Government and even he does not seem to have agitated for Back Bay.

Tannery.—Next comes leather work. This is to be thrown from Dharavi to Trombay and, therefore, not entitled to look at Back Bay. What remains then? Is it a bricklayer or a chunam kiln man?

The Governor has assured my Chamber that he is doing this to do away with the Rent Act and cheapen the rent. For whose benefit is all this intended? A Dharavi man's relation came to me complaining that formerly they were paying Rs. 75 per annum by way of rent for a kiln. The B. I. T. acquired the property and without carrying out any addition or alteration to the kiln have sent in a bill of Rs. 35 per month, i.e. full 560 per cent above the original rent. Would Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Development Executive member, or Mr. Chunilal Mehta, who is a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber offer any explanation of such an enhancement of rent by the Bombay Improvement Trust? 'Sani Vartaman' in its editorial three days ago writing on this subject, said that Governors and other European officers are birds of passage. I therefore do not ask this question of Sir Lawless Hepper, the Development Director.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

Bombay, August 13

The "Pioneer" understands that it is hoped to make a final attempt on Everest from eastern approach in the early part of this month.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A very interesting Cricket match between the G. I. P. Ry. Indian Institute Cricket Club, generally known as the Sultan Club and the Akola Gymkhana was played at Bhusawal on the 27th August last. The Akola team lost the Match by 5 wickets and 84 runs

* * * *

At a consultative meeting of the Ulmas held at Delhi it was decided *inter alia* to accept invitation from Lahore and to recommend the Council to hold the annual session of the Jamaitul Ulema Hind in November next, (2) it was decided to disregard the order confiscating Ulema Fatwa subject to the decision of the meeting of the Central body of Ulema at an early date.

* * * *

Mr. K. P. Kasava Menon, a member of the Congress Committee wires from Calicut under date Sept. 3rd:—Rumours regarding Madhavannai at Manjiri are untrue. Inormation from him is that he is safe. He calls for urgent relief and food supplies.

* * * *

The Director of Information publishes a statement, wherein it is stated, that the cost of living in Bombay for August shows an increase of three points thus:—All articles 80 per cent. Food only 77 per cent.

* * * *

The Assistant Secretary, Ajmer Khilafat Committee writes:—A sum of Rs. 1,000 was sent to the Secretary Central Khilafat Committee Bombay as contribution to the Smyrna Relief Fund. This amount includes Rs. 700 proceeded from the sale of skins collected on Id days by Local Volunteer Corps.

* * * *

Mr. Manilal Kothari wires from Bhavnagar:—

In obedience to the Congress mandate, two big public meetings and two ladies meetings were held at Bhavnagar on 24th ultimo, advocating boycott of foreign cloths and adoption of Khhaddar.

* * * *

A Delhi message states that the passengers from Meerut report an organised looting of grain shops in that city on the night of the 3rd instant by over 2,000 men. The trouble it was stated was due to high prices and unscrupulous methods of speculators in raising the prices further.

* * * *

The Secretary, Khilafat Committee Ajmer contradicts, the statement made by Mr. Gaurishankar Bhargava about the former's failure to render accounts of Rs. 3,000 belonging to the Congress.

* * * *

An Ajmer messages says that before the Katah State Begar Commission the Kermhars, Chamars, Bainas and Malis, who were examined, complained against the system of supply for touring officers.

* * * *

A correspondent wires:—About 7,000 persons witnessed a big viderlin bonfire at Dehra Dun organised by the citizens of that place. There was great enthusiasm when people were taking Swadeshi vow.

* * * *

Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee wires from Jubbulpore:—The C. P. Provincial Congress Committee has finally nominated Mr. C R. Das for the presidentship of the coming Congress.

* * * *

Kunhi Thangal and his Maplah servant were arrested and removed to Cananore central jail by to-day's mail under a strong police escort.

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SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING THIRD DAY.

SELECTIONS BY "JOVE."

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

From the first to the last every one in this race has a chance, so well have they been handicapped. This being the case jockeyship should be the deciding factor. VERGE with W. HUXLEY up, I should place 1st, VALLANCE 2nd, GOLDGAINER 3rd, with DORANIA the upset.

THE EGLINGTON HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs

Out of this lot only three have shown any form, SOFT NOTE, THE COUNT, and LARANJA and I like them in this order.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

From her running in the Lansdowne Plate over 1½ miles I like WAY OF AN EAGLE to win. WHITE BELL, ARCHER and SPEARWOOD can all stay well, but none of them has shown any form this year on which I can give them more than placing chances.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Division II.

When SHE placed 2nd the other day MY PATSEY was last at the bend and was going faster than anything else at the finish. I think SHE will be hard to beat. BEGGAR PRINCE is now in a distance more to his liking. I have seen him running prominently more than once and like him next to MY PATSEY.

HEIR-AT-LAW probably the best of the remainder.

THE BURNETT PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

This is perhaps the most difficult race of the day. QUITE DARK, CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY, TREASURY, EAGER TO, LITTLE TROUT, VERNA and POMPANO are all well handicapped.

Without going detailed reasons, I say TREASURY 1st VERNA 2nd LITTLE TROUT 3rd with EAGER TO in case of absentees.

THE LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2 3/4 miles.

I like CENTRE to win again with TRAVELLER and TRUNCHEON to follow him home.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

KOOLEB should have no difficulty this time in winning. VAGRANT and FIRJAH for places.

THE WANOWRI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

This looks to me a certainty for DARTMOOR on his Bombay form, but after his miserable performance last week awkward questions are likely to be asked, so I must give him a bye. I next like TRADE MARK ANDOLIS and ALL CLEAR.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Here is another very open race. LAMINGTON has run so consistently that I like him best.

Another honest performer is SHUMS and I like him with VERSHAN to fill in the place gaps with DOMINEER to upset the lot.

HORSES LEFT IN.

POONA, Sept. 6.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeits, 8 a.m. on Tuesday the 6th of September

The first race starts at 2-10 p.m.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Galway Gate 9/6; Quarryman 9/0; Western Wave 9/6; Plymouth Rock 8/9; Verge 8/5; Goldgainer 8/5; Resilience 7/13; Dorania 7/13; Camberley 7/12; Waynflete 7/10; Cresset 7/9; Owen Roe 7/8; Vallance 7/6.

THE EGLINTON HANDICAP—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Meg Merrilies 9/2; The Count 9/0; Reconquesta 8/0; Soft Nose 7/10; Robina 7/9; Lord Jim 7/5; Larabja 7/5; Quiver 7/2; Cherry Girl 7/1; Pilgrims Pass 7/0; Marys Lamb 7/0; Landlady 6/11; Magnificence 6/10; Wanderink Maid 6/10.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles

Ramadan 9/12; Archer 9/6; White 9/0; Spearwood 9/0; Wild Woman 8/10; Fashion Plate 8/10; Laodicea 8/9; Quarterly 8/8; Japanese Pine 8/6; Belstead 8/2; Plotille 8/2; Limehouse Lights 8/0; Kilcloon 7/12; Another Night 7/11; Way of An Eagle 7/10; White Simon 7/5; Easter Holiday 7/2; Charles William 7/0;

THE GALWAY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mameta 9/8; Gipsy's Advice 9/3; Monmount 9/3; Penny Pie 9/1; Lwow 8/13; Japonette 8/12; Beggar Prince 8/10; Heir-at-Law 8/10; Matchlock 8/7; Gentle Saxon 8/4; Sandra 8/4; Kings Own 7/11; Kaloolah 7/10; My Pansy 7/10; Magic Rose 7/8; Hibernia 7/0.

THE LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE—Distance about 2 3/4 miles.

Maud Allan 12/7; Dark Legend II 11/7; Daroji Two 11/3; Centre 11/0; Traveller 10/10; Snowflake 10/6; Mickeen 10/4; Flying Fox 10/3; Elham Valley 10/0; Baldonnell 9/7.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Waterloo 9/0; Dowlat 9/0; Dunbar 8/10; Bismark 8/6; Investor 8/5; Royal Court 8/4; Kitchener 8/4; Shums 8/2; Gold King 8/1; Diamond King 8/0; Honest Beauty 7/13; Arvil 7/12; Anxious 7/12; Peninsula 7/9; Vershan 7/9; Hunteman 7/9; Lamington 7/; Domineer 7/5; Peshwa 7/3; Honey 7/3; Shanavaz 7/0.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Lord Setay 9/12; Caraway 9/8; Paragua 9/8; Fretwork 9/4; Quite Dark 9/1; Viola 8/11; Little Cell 8/11; Pompano 8/8; Fitzclarence 8/5; Christmas Holiday 8/5; Treasury 8/2; Eager To 8/1; Gunning 7/13; Dori 7/13; Anthracite 7/12; Broadford 7/12; Pharpar 7/10; Little Trout 7/8; Verna 7/5; Pine Tree 7/2.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Beadmaker 7/7; Andolis 8/12; Honeysuckle 7/8; Dartmoor 9/10; All Clear 7/7; Summerton 8/5; Karan 7/5; Warminster 8/12; Tiger 8/1; Trademark 9/1; and Nevermind 8/1.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Vagrant 7/8; Fareek 8/6; Anit 8/6; Monarch 8/10; Faisal 8/2; Tantulas 8/10; Firjah 8/11; Eagle 8/10; Romeo 9/0; and Monitor 9/0.

A cricket match was played on Sunday, the 4th instant, between Grindlay's Sporting Club, and Mangalorian Catholic Association Cricket Club, on the Cross-maidan, which resulted in a win for the latter team.

PROBABLES FOR ST. LEGER.

REVISED LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 6.

The following is the revised list of the probables for the St. Leger:—

Craig an Eran	Frank Bullock.
Westward Ho	Carslake.
Roman Fiddle	Lane.
Milesius	Beary.
Golden Myth	Jelliss.
Thunderer	Donoghue.
Napolyon	Strydom.
Foundation	Fox.
Franklin	Hulme.
Star of Blyth	Calder.
Glorioso	Blank.
Granely	V. Smyth.
Polly Flinders	A. Smith.
Tremola	Beasley.

DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 8-0 p.m., Sept. 6.

New York.—The remaining Singles of the Challenge Round of the Davis Cup are being played notwithstanding the Japanese defeat. On Monday Tilden beat Kumagae 9/7 6/4 6/1 and Johnson beat Shimidzu 6/3 5/7 6/2 6/4.

POLO TOURNAMENT IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Poona Sept. 5.

Two games were played this evening in what is practically the semi-final of the open polo tournament. The first match was between Jodhpur, who had knocked out Government House staff in the first round and the 18th Hussars who had drawn bye. The 18th Hussars began well but went down before the superior combination and better shooting of Jodhpur, who won by a tall margin of 14 goals to the 18th Hussars' 2 goals. The second match between the 7th Hussars and the combined team o the 33/35th Cavalry was more even, and ended in a win for the Cavalry by six goals to three scored by the 7th Hussars.

PRINCE'S VISIT AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The Executive Committee for making arrangements to accord fitting reception to the Prince of Wales met to-day at Government House, Lord Ronaldshay presiding. The Governor mentioned the provisional suggestion he had submitted to his royal Highness for consideration.

The following is the Prince's programme. The Prince will arrive in Calcutta on the 24th December when the Corporation address would be presented. On the 26th the Prince attends races and state ball at Government House. On the 27th his Royal Highness will be entertained at some large public function on the maidan. The same night there will be illumination and fireworks. On the 28th the Prince opens the Victoria Memorial. On the 29th the Prince will present colours to the Regiment of which he is Hony. Colonel and on the 30th he attends a public function in connection with the Calcutta University in the morning and in the afternoon he leaves for Burma.

Eight sub-committees were formed to give effect to the above proposals.

PICTURE OF PROPHET OF ISLAM.

The Secretary Khilafat Committee, Ajmer wires under date September 3rd:—

Great sensation was caused in the city by the appearance of a picture of the prophet of Islam and at a public meeting the following resolution was passed. This meeting expresses deep indignation at the publication of pictures of the prophet of Islam by G. V. Sukla, 94, Cotton Street, Calcutta and others and strongly appeals the Khilafat and Congress Committees there particularly and similar committees throughout India generally to destroy them wherever found and resolves that those in Ajmer should be destroyed otherwise suspected places will be searched and copies acquired possession without payment of price. It also calls upon the publishers to destroy the copies in their possession and publish apology and refrain from such inconsiderate acts.

PROSECUTION OF ALI BROTHERS.

Mr. Kidwai wires from Lucknow under date 4:—Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib has expressed very strongly against the prosecution of Ali Brothers, who are unjustly accused of trying to have recourse to violence. The Maulana says that he was a staunch supporter of violence but that he changed his views on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers. The Maulana is of opinion that prosecution in open court will be met willingly but any underhand policy will result in unrest and confusion.

Of a small batch of wounded recently arrived from Moplah zone death is reported since of Private Eley Hutchings and Haycock of 2nd Dorsets while Lieutenant Macoriochie is progressing satisfactorily

PROPOSED PARSI ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE.

ITS ORIGINATORS AND PROMOTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Jam-e-Jamshed" was the first paper that gave us the news about the proposed Parsi Address to the Prince; and it now tells us, that a Requisition signed by a thousand Parsis is now on its way to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat to make the requisite arrangements! Whilst the news is indeed surprising and saddening, it is now imperative, that it should be dealt with publicly and pointedly. The first question that naturally arises is:—Who are the originators and promoters of this Address? Let us see:—

(1) One cannot say with certainty, whether the idea of the loyal Parsi community presenting an Address to the Prince originated on the 750th floor, 230th floor, or under the breeze of the Arabian Sea!

(2) In any case, it found its way to the Ripon Club; and the first expression was given to it by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, member of the Legislative Assembly!

(3) It is said, that he moved a resolution at the meeting of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat five weeks ago to present an Address to the Prince.

(4) The present Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat in Bombay are:—

(a) Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, M.L.A.; (b) Sir Hormusjee Wadia, a staunch Moderate; (c) Mr. Muncherjee Khareghat, retired Civil Servant, and a root and branch Loyalist; and (d) Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, a Liberal in politics, but a strong anti-Non-Cooperationist. As to the Trustees now absent in England, they are:—(e) Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, a staunch Loyalist, (f) Sir Dinshaw Petit, a strong Nationalist, but not inclined towards Non-Cooperation; and (g) Mr. Cowasjee Jalbhoy Seth, a silent supporter of Government.

Before this body of Loyalists, Moderates and cordial Cooperators, Sir Jamsetjee brought his Loyalty Resolution! Its result is not yet known publicly. As to how the writer and his few friends have protested against this matter will be dealt with in my next letter. Meanwhile, let us see, who are the promoters and supporters of this movement?

(1) Perhaps the foremost supporter is said to be Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the ex-Judge of the Small Causes Court! Once he was known as a fiery speaker and a staunch Congressman. To-day, he is a strong Non-Cooperationist; and if rumour is true, he is anti-Gandhyite also.

(2) The next best supporter is Mrs. Merwanji Khareghat, the most energetic consort of the well-known Dr. M. P. Khareghat, I.M.S., whose loyal leanings and preachings are an asset to the ultra-loyalist Parsis of Bombay!

(3) There is no wonder, that Knights, Khan Bahadurs, Honorary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace support the loyalty Address!

(4) Nor can the attendants at the Levee, the Government House, etc., keep away from subscribing to the Address!

(5) Nor will the aspirants for titles and position miss this opportunity of exhibiting their ultra-loyalty!

(6) Perhaps, the Government servants will be privately asked to support this Address!

(7) And all these factors combined might persuade a good many people to vote for the Address!

Is this not a huge and hollow show? Is it not got up by Courtiers and Cooperators? Is it not supported by Government men and Government admirers? Is it not an erroneous and indiscreet attempt on the part of these ultra-Loyalists to drag in the fair name of the Parsi community just to exhibit their power, their influence and their hold over the community? In matters communal, we have tolerated their despotism to an extent. But we cannot let them ride rough-shod over the credulous section of the community and play on their traditional love of loyalty, and thus allow bitterness, nay schism to grow, between innocent Parsis and their sister communities; for now is the day of National Unity, National Duty, and National Glory! May wiser counsels still prevail!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Poona, Sept. 5.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, send us the following:—

Reformation is now the main principle of Penology and Reformatory schools are, in fact as well as in theory, institutions for weaning young criminals from a life of crime and, what is of even greater importance, providing them with the means of earning an honest living. Bombay has a prison at Dharwar for young convicts, run on the lines of the Borstal institution in England. It also has, at Yeravda a Reformatory School for juvenile convicts between the ages of 12 and 18. At present there are in the School 170 lads who have been convicted of various offences ranging from petty thefts to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It is sought to rechaim these lads by means of education, general and technical, moral and religious. Physical training and recreation are also added with the same end in view.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The National Medical College in Bombay commenced classes on Ganesh Chaturthi day. 136 students are registered on the roll. The first year staff consists of Drs. Kothari, Bhadkamkar, Messrs. Kale, Schemi and Khare Dr. D. D. Sathaye is Superintendent.

Dr. Kothare in welcoming the students to the National Medical College, congratulated the students for showing the spirit of self-sacrifice in joining the College for the study of medicine. He exhorted them to do credit to themselves, to their noble profession and their country by the spirit of self-sacrifice, patriotism and sense of duty. He also stated that the idea of starting the College was to supplement the present institutions.

KHULNA FAMINE

GENEROUS RESPONSE FROM BOMBAY.

The "Patrika" writes:—

"At the request of Sir P. C. Ray Babu Nogendra Nath Sen B.L. President Congress Committee and Secretary People's Association Khulna proceeded to Bombay to invoke the help of the philanthropist and the Millowners of the city. Mr. Sen's mission has been highly successful uptil now about Rs. 14,000 in cash and 7 bales of cloth worth about Rs. 5,000-having been received. Further contributions are also following in daily. A full list of the donors will be published later on. Mr. Sen received suostantial help from the Editor, Manager and the staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" as also from Messrs. Jagadish Chandra Maitra S. C. Ghose S. C. Dey and Mr. Bejeta Chaudhury and other members of the Arkedia Mess. Thanks of the Committee are due to these gentlemen and also to Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy Bart. and Mr. Kay Chairman and Mr. Sasoon Deputy Chairman of the Millowners' Association. Mr. Sen while at Bombay was able to convince these gentlemen of the gravity of the situation in Khulna and it is owing to their exertions that the Committee of the Millowners' Association has issued an appeal to the various millowners in Bombay for a gift of two bales of cloth from each mill which when realised will be divided between Khulna and the affected districts of Bombay."

BOMBAY LABOUR SITUATION.

WORK SHOP STRIKE.

Yesterday the G. I. P. Railway Workshops Magistrate for trial yesterday at Parel were re-opened and as usual the strikers assembled there, but showed no inclination to go to work. On the whistle for starting the work being blown some workmen tried to get in but under pressure of intimidation, they could not do so The Police force was in evidence as usual and the strikers were dispersed by the Mounted Police to avoid any trouble. The strikers then held a meeting to discuss the situation

NOTICE.

The following Notice bearing the signature of Mr. J. M. D. Wrench, Acting Loco Superintendent of Workshops had been posted at the gate. Wages for the month of August, 1921, will be paid at the Office on Wednesday, the 7th September at 2 p.m. and unpaid wages on the 14th September. Those employees who have not resumed work on or before the 6th September will be paid their Provident Fund as soon as the necessary papers for their final settlement can be prepared. Details regarding time and place of payment will be notified later.

MILL STRIKES.

The Jacob Sassoon Mill operatives resumed work yesterday. The Century and Zenith Mills strike still continues.

CENTURY MILL STRIKE.

The Hon. Secry. Bombay Central Labour Federation writes under yesterday's date:—

The men of the Century and Zenith Mills now on strike assembled at Worli on the morning of Sept. 4th. They were addressed by the office bearers of the Federation. The men resolved to remain on strike until their demands were conceded. The Agents have issued a notice stating that the Mills will open to-day and that the men's grievances regarding their wages will receive careful attention. The men will assemble at Worli this morning and hold a mass meeting to consider the notice.

TRAMWAY MEN'S MEETING.

The members of the Tramway Union Kingsway Workshop Branch, held a meeting and decided to ask for a twenty-five per cent. increase and the abolition of the present grading system. Representations to this effect are being made to the Managing Director.

VICTORIA DRIVERS' UNION.

A meeting of the Victoria Drivers' Union was held in the Marwari Vidyalaya, on Friday evening. A large number of Victoria drivers attended and were addressed by Messrs. B. L. Iyer, I. D. Sawhney. A. B. Kolatkar, etc. It was decided to issue a medal of every unionist after obtaining the Police Commissioner's sanction.

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION.

The Secretary of the Motor Drivers' Union has been actively working for the Union for several months. The Central Federation is now taking the question of organisation in hand and it is expected that the Union which already has a large membership will presently augment its strength to the extent of a few thousand more members.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION.

A meeting of this Union will be held on this evening at Rira Baub at 6 p.m. to discuss certain important matters.

FIRE AT SURTI MOHOLLA.

A fire broke out at 3 a.m., yesterday in a cotton waste godown at Surti Moholla. Two Mohmedans sleeping near by, on seeing the smoke issuing raised an alarm and informed the fire brigade through the street fire alarm. This brought fire engines from Babula Tank, Bhuleswar and Gowalia Tank stations. The fire was extinguished by 4-30 a.m.

Mr. Honey of the Babula Tank Fire Brigade and four lascars were injured during the operations. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. Mr. Honey and two lascars were detained in the hospital as their injuries were considered serious while the others were discharged.

The godown is owned by a Mohmedan and is tenanted by Dinanath Hemraj and two others. The building with its contents is fully insured. The cause of the fire is not known.

POONA DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

ITS ACTIVITIES.

Mr. V. R. Shinde, B.A., General Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India at the ceremony of the corner-stone of the Central School of the Mission in Poona on the 5th of September in course of his speech said:—

"We have assembled here to witness the laying of a corner stone. The stone is but a sign with which we are demonstrating the solemnity of a stage of development of our mission which is perhaps the finest though humblest endeavour as much in the cause of charity and humanity as in that of self-help and even self-elevation of our nation. It will not therefore, it is hoped, be out of place here to review the salient features of the idea of the Mission as far as it is realised in the last fifteen years of its existence.

BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Our building activity began in our Bombay Branch when Lord Sydenham was the Governor. Building was then a venture more for a speculator than for a missionary. But Poona approved us a free scope. His Highness Maharaja Tukujirao Holkar, almost unsolicited, offered Rs. 20,000 to revive the sacred memory of his ancestor Devi Shri Ahaiyabai, as great in charity as in the Maratha history. The cause of the Depressed Classes is in the same boat as that of womanhood in India The stone therefore that we will lay this evening fitly hallows our cause by the holy name of this historic lady inscribed on it. Holkar offered his gift, the Poona City Municipality handed over to us in 1914, by a renewable lease for 99 years, at nominal rent, half of this site and this old historic school. We are glad to report that the Municipality have recently handed over also the other half of this big open area on the same terms. Soon after the clouds of the last War cleared away, the Bombay Government gave us in 1918 Rs. 20,000 as the first instalment of their grant out of the Imperial funds. With this aid the residential quarters and hostel to the west and north of this pandal were built last year. The regime of our first Indian Minister of Education, the Hon. Mr. Paranjapye, was generous enough to declare a further instalment of of Rs. 65,000 in March last and we are thus enabled to-day to show to you some progress of one of our important building schemes. We have also secured sites at the head-quarters of our Karnatak and Central Provinces Branches, viz. at Hubli and Nagpur and we are offered others at other smaller district centres. But, for their successful utilization we have to depend on the generosity of the public I may take this opportunity to draw your kind attention to another scheme known as Bhokarwadi. We have already memorialised the Government of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd and His Excellency is sympathetically considering our Scheme.

OUR MISSIONARIES.

But stone and mortar is certainly not the be-all and end-all of this Mission. The staff of life-workers is no doubt more essential. We have not a very encouraging report to submit on this head. The fact must be frankly expressed that the present political and social development in this country is too heavy and overwhelming a bar in the way of the progress of our Mission. Repeated and earnest appeals for the Maintenance Fund (not to think even of a Pension Fund) have not met with any adequate response at all. The result is as expected, viz., the thinning of old ranks and want of fresh recruits.

AWAKENING AMONG THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

This Mission is not altogether without its share of public criticism. All such criticism, offered without a view to putting our work on a more stable and efficient footing, is exceedingly welcome to us, and none more so than what proceeds from members of the depressed classes themselves, betokening as it does a desire on their part to do this work themselves. The work done till now partook largely of the character of a mission of service to the depressed classes by higher classes, and though we have taken care in labouring for our brothers to exclude rigorously any idea savouring of condescension or patronisation, so as to wound the rising self-respect of the classes in whose interest the work is carried on, we recognise that, after all, such a mission can be no substitute for the efforts put forth by the depressed classes for their own uplift on the principle of self-help. Indeed, our aim has constantly been to hasten the day when no outside help be necessary and when it will be replaced altogether by a movement conducted by them for their self-emancipation.

MAHARASTRA BRANCH.

We have assembled this evening to witness another function, viz., prize-giving to the pupils of this Branch. I must say a few words inbehalf of this Branch which has been my special charge in addition to my duties of general organization and supervision of the Mission as a whole. This branch arose next in order to that of Bombay. Circumstances developped the head-quarters of this Branch into a sort of trainging ground for the life-workers of the Mission for which it is best fitted, from both geographical, social and other points of view. There are four day-schools for boys, one girls' school, one night-school, one hostel, one small table-dispensary, one Bhajan Samaj under this Branch. Accessary activities of social and religious work are conducted at the head-quarters here by a settlement now fairly established in the midst of a typical colony called Bhokarwadi. Hereafter this settlement will be called Ahalyashram.

The present occasion, I fear, may not be one on which I should lay before you further details of our work or experience. I only beg to hope that even those details which I have so candidly related will have reached ears sympathetic if not indulgent.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO DAY.

Poona Races: Big Meeting, Third Day.
Meeting of the University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, 5-45 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	18 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	18 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 15
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	23 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

BRAHMIN SABHA GANESH UTSAV

Under the auspicies of the above Sabha a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. C. V. Vaidya to-day (Wednesday) at 7-0 p.m. (S. T.) at the Commercial Museum Hall, Girgaum.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms, on Wednesday, the 7th September, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. C. V. Vaidya M. A., L. L. B. will read a paper on "The exploded Myth of the Agnikula."

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The next session of the All-India Trade Union Congress has been decided to be held at Jharia under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Baptista. The exact date will be announced later on. In the meanwhile it is requested that representatives will be registered by all the trade unions in India.

IRANI ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held, on Saturday, 17th September, 1921, at 5 p.m., in Alice Buildings Hornby Road, (1) to receive the report and statement of accounts for the year ending March 20th, 1921. (2) to elect a new Managing Committee for 1921-22.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Association Mr. R. H. Dastur, M. Sc., will deliver a lecture, illustrated with slides, on "The industrial value of the study of Plants," on Wednesday, 7th September, 1921, at 6 p.m., in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Esplanade Road. Dr. C. J. J. Fox, Ph. D., Principal, Royal Institute of Science, will preside.

BHARAT BANDHU SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Mr. Pandurang Ramchandra Rane will deliver an address on "To-day's Work before Non-brahmans" on the occasion of Ganpati festival at Mr. Krishnarao Gite in Bohre's Chawl, Grant Road, to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Ramchandra Arjunarao Gole has consented to preside.

LECTURE ON SCIENCE AND INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES

A series of public lectures demonstrated with Lantern slides is to be delivered by Mr. R. H. Dastur, M. A. E. L. J., of the Royal Institute of Science, the first lecturer to be delivered this evening at Sir Cowasji J. Public Hall at 6 p.m., the lecturer are to be treated in a popular manner and are really meant for popularising science and to stimulate scientific investigations.

CLERKS' UNION MANAGING COMMITTEE.

At the Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Clerks' Union held on the 21st August, 1921, the following Managing Committee was elected for the current year.

Messrs. B. M. Ananda Rao, B.A., (President), S. H. Jhabwalla, B.A. (Vice-President), Michael Noronha, Casamally Dawoodbhoy, Samuel Judah, S. K. Gore, Bapaniarao Shashital, V. R. Pavanje, Nasirally Fatehally, A. S. Prabhu, B. Vaman Rao, Purshotamdas Narsidas, Anath Padmanabh (Hon. Secretary), A. Krishna Rao (Hon. Jt. Secy.), B. Subba Rao (Hon. Treasurer), and H. S. Hyams (Asst. Treasurer.

BUCKET SHOP DEALING.

Balaram Anantram a Bucket shop-keeper against whom a warrent was issued by the Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. G. R. Khairaz for cheating Police Inspector Shead in respect of his winnings of Rs. 40,000 surrendered himself bfeore the magistrate. The Magistrate postponed the case till the 22nd instant bailing the accused on a surity of Rs. 25,000.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

COLLAPSE OF GRAND STAND.

The grand stand of the Royal Amphi theatre, which was in course of erection under the direction of Messrs. Marsland and Price on the Apollo Bunder, completely collapsed yesterday at about 4 in the afternoon. While the foremen and *mistries* were working on the hoisting side, some carpenters, of their own accord, opened out cross-bracings of about half-a-dozen trestles to put them in a line on the other side and which caused the collapse of the whole wooden structure. Fortunately there was no loss of life although numerous men were working at the time only one workman was injured who was at once removed to hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

The Executive Engineer, who was soon on the spot, was of opinion the breakdown was not due to any defect in the design, but to the fault of the foremen.

All men of the [illegible] in Calcutta [illegible] sumed work.

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* * * *
¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.
* * * *
¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, September 7, 1921.

TIGHTEN THE BOYCOTT.

The cry raised in certain anti-Indian quarters in connection with the Moplah outbreak for general repression of the non-cooperation movement throughout India, though exceedingly unjust, shows that the enemies of Indian national liberty recognise that the non-violent non co-operation movement in their most powerful opponent and would fain invoke the whole force at the command of Government to crush it out on any pretest. At the same time this very cry and its occasion must have shown to any who still doubted the wisdom of Mahatma Gandhi's policy of strict non-violence—indeed we might say its necessity for an unarmed people. Those who have recourse to violence, however great may be the provocation, do the greatest possible disservice to the country's cause. We urge the public not to let itself be side-tracked even for a moment by the Malabar rising or the farfetched hymn of hate against the non-cooperators which is being chanted in connection with it; but to pursue the course laid down for them by their far-seeing leader relentlessly to the appointed goal. Everyone must concentrate upon the boycott of foreign cloth, not only where Mahatma Gandhi happens to be present—that is easy—but in his absence, which is not so easy; for Mahatma Gandhi is a living inspiration, making any sacrifice seem easy where he is, but the true patriots are those who catch that inspiration and themselves radiate it in the seer's absence, working stedfastly for his great aim, which is the salvation of India from within. The present business of the nation is so to tighten and enforce the boycott upon foreign cloth that by the end of this month it may be practically complete; so that when the representatives of Lancashire come to India to negociate, they may be obliged to change their present blustering tone for one more courteous, and knock quite humbly at a door already shut and bolted. This is the one true course of patriotism at this moment; all other paths lead only to side issues at the best, while some lead nowhere. This is the greatest fight for liberty that India ever waged, and if Indians are but true to India, it will be successful. This is the way to restore the majesty of the Khilafat, to secure due reparation for the Punjab wrong and to attain Swarajya. It is the way to show that India is a nation, wielding power—the power of earnest and united purpose and unbounded sacrifice, a greater power than that which rests upon brute force and fiendish weapons of destruction. Oct. 2nd is Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. What better birthday greeting could be given him than the sight of India all in khadi free at last.

PARLIAMENTARY AMENITIES.

A perusal of the debates in the two houses of legislature at Simla on Monday would show that, whereas in most other countries where parliamentary Government exists it is usually the Second Chamber which is conservative and a drag on democracy, in India it is the so-called "popular" chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which is, at present, the strong hold of reaction. The speeches of the various official and non-official "representatives of the people" in the Assembly on the motions pertaining to the welcome to the Prince of Wales and the Moplah outbreak bring into relief the strength of the reactionary element which masquerades there in the name of "Democracy" and "Liberalism". The members of the Council of State were at least dignified in their criticisms of the views of those who differed from them. But how did the "popular" members of the Assembly behave when one of themselves had the misfortune to suggest that the present juncture, from the economic as well as political point of view, was inopportune for a royal visit to this country? The Associated Press summary of the speeches that followed Mr. Agnihotri's speech is so suggestive that it will bear repetition:—

The Raja of Mongher observed those who did not like to welcome the Prince were not Indians (hear, hear.

Mr. J. N. Majumdar expressed his great surprise, which he thought the whole house felt, when a discordant note against welcome was struck by Mr. Agnihotri, who in doing so was not true to the oath of allegiance taken by him as a member of the House.

Professor Sahani asked Mr. Agnihotri either to withdraw his opposition or to join with his non-cooperator friends.

Dr. Sapru deprecated Mr. Agnihotri's attitude as being in direct conflict with his oath of loyalty to the King. The big issue now was whether the house wanted Swarajya within the British Empire or outside it and if it was the former they should all vote for an unqualified and loyal reception to the Prince of Wales (applause).

Mr. Agnihotri rising for his personal explanation amidst cries of "Withdraw and resign" emphasised he was as loyal to the King as any other member of the house, but he felt that he should ventilate the opposition of a majority of the masses against any reception to the Prince of Wales at this time.

We have been hearing indignant protests of late against the denial of liberty of speech and conscience to "Cooperators". Only a week ago the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Reform Conference held in Bombay thus complained:—"I take it that it is a principle universally accepted that people who claim liberty can prove their claim by respecting liberty in others If as a result of the Non-Cooperation movement the liberty of expression is to be encroached upon in a manner worse than the Bureaucracy in pre-reform days tried to do, then the sooner this movement comes to an end the better for this country." May we know if the leading lights of anti--Non-Cooperation conceded to Mr. Agnihotri the "liberty of expression" which they loudly protest is denied to them outside the Council halls? And what was the heinous offence of Mr. Agnihotri that he should have been made the butt of the most offensive charges that could be made against a Councillor? One member denies that Mr. Agnihotri is an "Indian," another charges him with proving false to the oath of allegiance taken by him as a member of the House. A third asks him to rid the house of his presence and join the non-cooperators, while Dr. Sapru, who may be described as the official non-official leader of the House and the high-priest of "cooperation," went the length of suggesting that Mr. Agnihotri was anything but loyal to his King and wanted to know from him whether he wanted Swarajya within the British Empire or outside it! How Sir William Vincent and other bureaucratic members must have laughed in their sleeves at this display of super-loyalty on the part of the Indian members and especially at their love for each other! Is it high treason to suggest that the existing circumstances are unfavourable for such an important and joyous function as the Prince's visit?

Later in the day these exemplars of sobriety and toleration had a fresh opportunity to demonstrate their impartiality and charitableness towards their opponents, in connection with the motion dealing with the Moplah outbreak. Though, it may be said to the credit of the Mahomedan members as well as of the Madras "representatives," these strongly deprecated the view that the outbreak had anything to do with either the Khilafat movement of the Ali Brothers or the general Non-co-operation movement of Mahatma Gandhi, some of the members, both official and non-official, who were bent on demanding the heads of the Ali Brothers, insisted that the outbreak was the direct outcome of the incitement of the Ali Brothers and other Khilafat and Non-co-operation leaders. These members, though they may not have stepped into Malabar not come across a single Moplah, seem to know more about the Moplahs than the Mahomedan and Madras members. They would not recognise that the Moplah powder magazine could not explode without the torch, in the shape of arrests of religious leaders and firing on an indignant mob, supplied by officials; they shut their eyes to the campaign of deliberate provocation, *a la* O'Dwyer, in which Messrs. Thomas and Hitchcock had been engaged for the past six months. They are ignorant of or deliberately shut their eyes to the past record of Moplah fanaticism. They are eager only to damn the Non-Cooperation movement and to secure the heads of the Ali Brothers and Mahatma Gandhi Nothing else, not even the interests of truth, or even real peace seem to matter much. If they were really anxious for peace to reign in Malabar and the rest of the country, these Cooperators would not have senselessly cried "no! no!" to Sir W. Vincent's clever query, "Are you ready to grant the increased military expenditure that would be involved in placing unlimited troops at the disposal of the authorities in Madras"? Sir William offers them the choice of sending an unlimited, that is to say, a fully adequate number of troops to Malabar so as to be able to control the situation in the quickest possible time and with the minimum of suffering to the innocent in the district, or of utilising a limited, that is to say, an inadequate number of troops, which must necessarily entail suffering on the innocent. The "enlightened" members of our "democratic" Parliament prefer the latter process of pacification of Malabar—in the interests of "economy"! Could heartlessness go further! What is even a crore of rupees against one innocent life cut short before its legitimate end? Inspired by such perverse ideas of "economy" and "peace" and "progress" these blind leaders of the blind easily fall into the ditches cleverly dug for them by their bureaucratic "patrons," "colleagues" and "friends."

While such is the anxiety of the "Cooperators" in the Council to make political capital out of the Moplah outbreak, it is significant as well as reassuring to find that in official circles at least there is no disposition to father the entire blame or even the major portion of the blame on the Khilafat leaders. Even so prejudiced an official as Sir William Vincent is compelled to admit that the movement in Malabar is a "purely fanatical rising". He, of course, refers to the speeches of the Khilafat leaders and to the Non-co-operation movement in general in Malabar, but, he refrains from attributing the trouble to the direct incitements of the Khilafat leaders. Indeed, Sir William goes the length of saying that the Moplahs have little sumpathy for either Mr. Gandhi or the Non-cooperation movement. This is rather hard on Lord Willingdon and Mr. Thomas, as well as the Besantites and "Liberals" who would have the world believe that the Ali Brothers and Mahatma Gandhi are at the bottom of the whole mischief. Sir William Vincent's version of the incidents leading to the outbreak is also somewhat new and differs in material particulars from the versions published by Mr. Thomas and the Madras Government. In the midst of these conflicting accounts, it is difficult to arrive at the truth. The necessity, therefore, for an impartial commission of enquiry into the whole affair becomes imperative and we trust that such a commission will be appointed with the least possible delay after peace is restored in Malabar. The personnel of the Commission should be such as to command the fullest confidence. We look to Lord Reading, to whose presence at the helm we attribute the present official tendency to take a calm view of things, to see to it that the commission is not born in the same distrust as surrounded the Hunter Commission.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

Those who know anything of the work of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India and of the personality of Mr. V. R. Shinde, its General Secretary and presiding spirit, while they may feel surprise that any hostility should by anyone have been expressed against a work which has been conducted by the high caste missionaries in a perfectly selfless manner and without a hint of patronage, will feel no surprise whatever at the tone in which the General Secretary meets that opposition in his speech at the foundation ceremony of the central school of the mission, which we publish elsewhere. "Some of our missionaries, he says, have already complained in the Press as well as in their official reports about the unsympathetic attitude put up by some leaders of the depressed classes as a party cry against the "higher classes" in general and this mission in particular. If, however, this can be taken as an awakening of the depressed classes, there is nothing to be feared, any awakening for that matter among these vast and long slumbering masses has got to be welcomed with a frank and open heart. That their leaders are claiming representation on the management of this mission is a compliment rather than reflection on it. This the complainants themselves have repeatedly admitted. It is an avowed aim of this mission not only to welcome but even to create such demands from those who are after all mainly its own product. The mission may even yield the whole ground to them with advantage if only that ground can be assuredly maintained by them in the long run. The crucial point, however, before us is that the Mission as now constituted is one thing and the association which is yet in the formation would be quite another thing. The one is a flow of charity and service from the so-called higher classes to the so-called lower classes, while the other will be a patriotic and self-sustained movement." Are the Depressed Classes already so advanced that they can do without the very real help which Mr. Shinde and his multitude of friends can give them—help given in a variety of forms, all brotherly? And is it not the bounden duty of the so-called higher classes, through whose bygone tyranny they were reduced to a forlorn condition, now to do the utmost in their power to raise them up? The conscience of that duty,and of the privilege of atonement is the raison d'etre of Mr. Shinde's admirable work. We believe that any change in the nature and management of the Depressed Classes Mission at this stage of India's social development would be a serious loss to the, depressed classes themselves. The growing sympathy for these long oppressed bodies of Indians among Hindus and Muslims, the growing recognition of All-Indian brotherhood among Indians of a class which once acknowledged no such thing is, in our opinion, a more valuable aid to the uplifting of the downtrodden, and offers them a safer path of progress individually and as communities than a pugnacious "nationalism" of the "depressed" against the "higher" classes, dividing India quite unnecessarily. We are aware that there are those who, for political reasons of no very noble kind, desire division at this junsture, and are seeking to identify in the minds of the most ignorant of the population the idea of past oppression by the higher castes with Mahatma Gandhi's movement falsely, for Mahatma Gandhi stands for human brotherhood. It seems hard that Mr. Shinde's mission, which has nothing whatever to do with politics, and has more than any other agency contributed to the awakening of the depressed classes, should have been included in this "party cry against the higher classes." The depressed classes have still many enemies in India; they should remember that among their friends to-day are countless thousands of the "so-called higher classes."

Notes of the Day.

A Bill Outstanding.

We ask for information. When Lord Curzon's statesmanship went in travail and produced the Anglo-Persian Agreement, it was settled, behind India's back, that she should pay a moiety of the two million loan to be advanced to Persia by the British Government. Whenever adventures are launched east of the Urals, they are understood to be for the sake of India, though malice would ascribe it to land-hunger, oil and other material interests foreign to Imperial policy. Most of Asia being described as corridors of access to India, Indian soldiers are invariably in the bloodshed. In the case of Persia, altruistic statesmen, innocent of oil shares, argued that a safe Persia would mean a safe India. Therefore India was to pay a million as part of the entangling loan to Persia. Persia has since made a frantic attempt to escape, an event over which Lord Curzon is lachrymose. Up to 31st March, the South Persian Rifles were maintained by the two partners in the resuscitation of Persia, namely, India and Britain. The Indian tax-payer has thus been charged with part of the cost of an abortive adventure, and we think it only fair that the money taken from his pocket should be replaced. Indians hated to be implicated in the Curzonian experiment of doing Persia good. The prey has escaped for no fault of ours; let us have the money back. Persia's plight is like that of a lamb struggling midstream, with a live lion on one bank and a grisly bear on the other. If Persia manages to float someway down the stream, she may find a safe foothold. Her present situation deserves sympathy, but the British Government should pay what it cost India to be dragged into the game.

An Indian Bar.

The London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" learns that Lord Haldane has advocated the establishment of an independent Indian Bar and this fact, the correspondent hopes, will accelerate the movement for that purpose in India. The Indian students, who number nearly 600, in the Inns of Court, are also understood to be in favour of the proposal. It is, indeed, difficult to believe that there is any responsible section of legal opinion in this country or even in English circles interested in the growth of legal talent in India which would oppose the evolution of an independent Bar in this country. The present arrangement under which Indians wishing to enter the Bar, have to study in an English Inn of Court and have to be "called" in England, is, on the face of it, unjust to Indians, as it imposes on the students unnecessary hardships. But the arrangement is on all fours with the arrangements made by our "rulers" for the entry of Indians into the public services of their own country, civil or military. An Indian aspiring for a commission in his country's own army has to study at Sandhurst. It is by systematically depriving Indians of facilities to serve their own country in responsible positions, that India's enslavement was completed. Indians must win back the freedom of their country by insisting that these facilities shall no longer be denied to them.

India as Pioneer.

In the London Money Market, India is invariably conceded the honour of breaking new ground and paying original rates of interest for the flotation of loans. The city editor of the London "Times", has some interesting observations to make on the "great reception" of the Calcutta Port Trust Loan. The prospectus promises seven per cent. and indicates that the Loan will be spent, as usual, only in England. Naturally the Loan was closed in a couple of hours, as London financiers would subscribe millions on the same terms. The Loan was issued on 25th July, offering seven per cent. for subscriptions received at par. Four days previously the Bank of England rate had been reduced to 5½ per cent., and it was immediately in the wake of that relaxation, that the Calcutta Port Commissioners came and asked for money at one and a half per cent. more! Seeing that borrowings in the city became cheaper and that deposits in the banks would earn lower returns, it must have been possible for the Calcutta Port Trust to get its one million on more moderate terms; but it might have been ridiculous in that event for the Secretary of State, who had to pay seven per cent. on the credit of the Government of India. Thus one evil forces another into existence. An Anglo-Indian paper told us recently that the instant success of these loans bespoke the sympathy of London for India. If next time India, as pioneer, is made to pay eight per cent., the aforesaid sympathy may be seen to have doubled itself.

The Great Ambassador

"These smiling tours of the Prince", writes Mr. H. G. Wells, "in these days of shortage, stress and insecurity constitute a propaganda of inanity unparalleled in the world's history." The rapient reception-wallah, however, assures us that the Prince is out on a pure visit of civility, inspecting his future dominions and acquiring information about the people. Equally interesting and beneficent are the motives drawing him to Japan. It is the Government of India who have been responsible for certifying to psychological possibilities in India and sending the invitation. Publicity agents in Simla have opined that what India now wants is a hero to nullify the existence of Mr. Gandhi; the Prince is to function as the hero for four months, make what are called "dramatic gestures" and leave the loyalty engendered in a consolidated condition. In the Native States too there will be outbursts of loyalty to stimulate rivalry in India. Loyalty, thus regarded, is in the condition of an overstretched elastic with little resilience about it. But are we going to have a casual sojourn of the Prince? The bureaucracy will exploit the occasion with sermons on British justice and boasts of the Empire at a time when justice is being sat upon for the better elevation of prestige A nauseating prelude may be found in a speech of the Chief Justice of Bengal at Calcutta:

"His Royal Highness will come as the Representative of the King-Emperor, who occupies a Throne great in its history and traditions, who wields a Sceptre over an Empire, so large in point of area that the sun never sets upon it, an Empire so varied in its nature that it embraces peoples of different Nationalities in all quarters of the globe, a glorious and mighty Empire. But its glory does not consist chiefly in its size, or in the number of its subjects. Its glory lives and will live forever, because of the principles on which it is founded, namely, the principles of Liberty and Justice."

In olden times panegyrists could ascribe divine qualities to the objects of their adulation. Now the natural tendency is to leave the Prince and talk of the Empire with which he is connected; and of Liberty and Justice within the Empire. The phial is there for "healing sores", but it is the worst irritant possible just now.

"Refuse to sow the Seed."

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

The idea of the "Reforms Conference", which met in Bombay last week, seems to have been suggested by the necessity of finding a common and neutral denomination under which anti-Non-Cooperationists of all shades could find accommodation, and, perhaps, also of signalising the return of Mrs. Besant to India, bringing in her sheaves from the law Court at Edinburgh and the famous luncheon at which she talked Indian philosophy to Lord Haldane on her right and Indian politics to Lord Lytton (or is it, Mr. Montagu?) on her left. The chairman of the Reception Committee was that "young man in a hurry", Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, once the hero, now the *bete noir*, of Bombay hustings, and the audience consisted of a miscellaneous assortment mostly from the Bombay Legislative Council with the Development Member of Government and the Minister of Education to give it distinction. A comparison of the presidential address with that delivered at the 1917 Congress at Calcutta, is an instructive study in Besantine psychology. It has been our misfortune ever since Mrs. Besant's first advent in this country not to be able to take her seriously as a religious teacher, social reformer or politician and her pronouncement at the Reforms Conference left one rather bored. The resolutions passed at the Conference were of the usual official "Liberal" type—"longing still to pluck the flower, refuse to sow the seed." Almost every resolution consisted of two parts: the first expressed strong sympathy with the highest aims ever placed before the people on the topic concerned, while the second emphatically condemned the only effort, or the only serious effort yet made towards bringing it within practical politics. As for the Reforms from which the Conference derived its name, the Minister of Education who honoured the occasion by his presence, was a living commentary on its success or failure so far.

GREEK ADVANCE. ARRESTED

STIFF RESISTANCE BY TURKS.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR SAKARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 6.

Reuter learns that Greek advance in Anatolia appears to have been somewhat arrested. The Turks are now stiffly resisting and very heavy fighting has occurred in the neighbourhood of the Sakaria river. The advantage, if any, rests with the Greeks who have made very slight progress and have crossed the Sakaria near the Angora railway. But nothing decisive has occurred and the fighting continues.

GREEK ADVANCE.

OCCUPATION OF AMIN SAMI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 6.

According to a Greek Communique dated September 2nd the Greeks have occupied Amin Sami and Mount Ardiz and captured a whole battalion with machine-guns. The Greeks have also dispersed a strong body of enemy cavalry together with artillery which were harassing the Greek Lines of communication.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 6.

The well-informed circles are not optimistic about the nature of the expected Soviet reply which is to be sent by wireless by request in order to permit of the commission proceeding to Russia to supervise the Famine Relief Work. The International Commission is anxious to begin its labours in South Russia at Novorossisk where the famine is worst and gradually work Northwards but the Soviet insists upon relief being centred in Petrograd. Doubt however is expressed whether in the latter case Relief will penetrate beyond Petrograd district. The Russian Trade Delegation in London in the meanwhile declares that a period of the worst distress has temporarily passed but will recur between time when a Surplus of the September harvest is consumed and the next crop is gathered unless help is forthcoming. The Delegation estimates that peasants in famine areas will require 700,000 tons of grain to tide over the interval. Nansen has gone to Paris to consult the International Commission.

SUCCESS OF JAPANESE PRINCE'S TOUR.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENES IN CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 6.

Tokio.—The success of Prince Hirohito's tour has produced something in the nature of a revolution as regards the traditional barriers between the Imperial Family and the people. Instead of observing customary silence in the presence of the royalty, the huge crowds loudly cheered the Prince. Unprecedented scenes occurred in the Palace grounds to which a crowd of thirty thousand carrying lanterns marched and called for Prince Hirohito, who appeared on the verandah.

FLOATING EXHIBITION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED SHIP TO VISIT OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 6.

A specially designed ship called the "British Industry", will leave the Thames in the Summer of 1923 to visit South America, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, the Straits Settlements and India as the floating exhibition of British manufactures and industries. It will cover forty-three thousand miles in eighteen months.

DISTURBANCE IN WEST VIRGINIAN COAL FIELDS.

MINERS' REBELLION QUELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 6.

New York.—Disturbances have occurred in the West Virginian coal-fields where a thousand of miners on strike, alleging persecution and terrorism by the owners have formed an "Army" and have been in conflict with the mine-guards and the officers of law. The Federal troops, aided by scouting aeroplanes, surrounded and disarmed hundreds of the armed men and the remainder of the miners dispersed. The President has ordered a special committee of the Senate to investigate the conditions in the West Virginian coal-fields.

FIFTY AEROPLANES FOR GREECE.

BRITISH GENEROSITY !

DISCLOSURES IN PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Examination of the accounts of the army, navy, and air force by the Select Committee on Public Accounts has revealed the fact that very large gifts of public property have been made to Allied Powers, Dominions, Poland, and Russia.

These gifts, as set out in a White Paper issued on August 15, include:—

H.M.S. Encounter with guns and stores, three mine-sweeping sloops with equipment, two submarine engines with spare parts, to Australia:

Two H class submarines with torpedoes and stores, to Canada;

Hulks to an Allied Government;

FIFTY AEROPLANES, WITH SPARE PARTS FOR 25, FOR GREECE.

£17,828,000 in surplus stores to Russian forces, and £6,697,000 in cash.

Surplus stores to the value when new of £2,000,000 to Poland.

"It is a serious matter," says the Committee, "that ships of the British Navy should be given away without the consent of Parliament."

The Ministry of Shipping figures in the report with an estimated deficit of £4 millions odd on the national shipyard account of £6,500,000.

GIVING AWAY A BATTLESHIP.

Commenting on the gifts of stores, the Committee say:—

"In connection with the navy, the army, and the air accounts, our attention has been called to very large gifts of public property to Allied Powers, Dominions, and institutions. Not to mention smaller items, we note H.M.S. Encounter, with certain guns and stores, to the Australian Commonwealth; three mine-sweeping sloops, value about £73,000 each, together with their equipment, to the Australian Commonwealth; two submarine engines with certain spare parts to the Royal Australian Navy; two class H submarines with torpedoes and stores to Canada; certain hulks to an Allied Government. It is clearly a serious matter that ships of the British Navy should be given away without the consent of Parliament.

"Similarly in the army accounts we find that surplus non-marketable stores, the value of which when new was £2,000,000, were handed over without charge to the Polish Government with Treasury sanction. Again stores, etc., were issued to the Russian forces between November 11, 1918, and March 31, 1920, to a value roughly estimated at £17,828,000. These were surplus to requirements and mainly non-marketable. Their full nominal value as new was approximately £52,000,000. There was also given in cash at the same time a sum of £6,697,000.

"No doubt where this country is at war such gifts may be necessary in circumstances in which Parliamentary sanction cannot be awaited, but the gifts above-quoted were made a long time after the signing of the Armistice.

"Again in the Air accounts we find that 50 surplus aeroplanes, with spare parts for 25 machines, were presented to the Greek Government.

Also surplus aeroplanes, not exceeding 100 in any one case, were presented to the Dominion Governments and to India, with spares, equipment, motor transport, workshop lorries, and hangers, while certain charges for packing, etc., were defrayed."—"Manchester Guardian."

NAIB AMIRSHARIAT'S ADVICE.

HELP ANGORA WITH MONEY IMMEDIATELY.

(From a Correspondent.)

PATNA, Sept. 3.

Moulana Shah Syed Mohammad Sajjad Naib Amirshariat Shah Mohyuddin Atiaizim and Gouvar Ali visited Patna city on the 2nd instant. Two successful Moslem meetings were held. The need for Amirshariat unity, Khilafat agitation and boycott of foreign clothes were explained and thrilling appeal for Angora were made.

It was also said by the Moulana that the Muslims must assist Angora cause with money immediately. The question of sending men was postponed till reply from Angora was received.

N C O. IN SIND.

ARREST OF EDITOR AND CONGRESS SECRETARY

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Sept. 3.

Maharaj Vishnu Sharna Editor of "Hindu," the leading Non-Cooperation daily of Sind, was arrested last night at 11 p.m. under section 124 A and 153, A, and Sheikh Abdul Majid, Secretary, Hyderabad Congress and Khilafat Committee was arrested at 6-30 a.m. this morning under the same sections both of them were tried this morning at 8 a.m. before the District Magistrate of Hyderabad.

The case against Sheikh Abdul Majid has been taken up first and is proceeding. Both of them are not defending themselves and are conducting themselves in a joyous spirit.

In Mrs. Sarojini Lakham Premji Charitable Dispensary Bombay conducted by Dr. Ali Mohamed Moomabhoy the total attendance for the month of August was 2358 out of which 469 were females and 911 were children 893

MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

SIR W. VINCENT'S EXPLANATION.

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Simla, Sept. 5.

After Sir M. B. Dadabhoy had spoken, Sir William Vincent on behalf of the Government said that the real truth of the origin of the outbreak was that the Moplahs were ignorant, many of them poor and nearly all of them fanatical and entirely under the influence of the bigotted priesthood. As he understood them many of them were the descendants of Arab traders and soldiers and since their entry in Malabar they began conversion of residents there to Muhammadanism. At the end of the rising in 1885, 20,000 arms including 9,000 guns had been recovered. The present rising appeared to have been purely fanatical though he had no doubt it had been accentuated by economic distress ordinarily breaking. There had been agrarian troubles but he had no information to lead him to think that Hindu landlords were responsible for the rising. There was no sympathy for non-co-operation movements as such because Moplahs had little feeling for Mr. Gandhi's personality. Judging from the recent events there was certainly no sympathy for the movement of non-violent non-co-operation because the greatest violence had been committed. At the beginning of this year there were certain speeches delivered and these had considerable effect on the fanatical population of Malabar which was singularly prone to outbreaks. In June there were reports of volunteer associations and these organisations were going on secretly. In July however provoking speeches on the Khilafat question combined with a resolution of the All-India Khilafat Conference held in Karachi produced an impression among the Moplahs that the end of British Rule was at hand.

FIRST INSTANCE OF LAWLESSNESS.

The first instance of lawlessness was in that month when police officers went to arrest a man who was concerned in the breaking of the house of a Nambudri. A large number of Moplahs arrived and there was serious danger of a riot which was however averted. The police at that time were powerless and Moplahs considered themselves to be victorious. Under the Moplahs Outrages Act the Government arrested 3 men and there was no trouble but a party of police was left to search others. In the course of this search certain Moplah police after taking off their shoes entered the mosque. This information spread round and a large force of Moplahs collected apparently to attack the police but the attack was beaten off, he regretted to say, with the loss of two officers. By this time railway and telegraph communications had been cut and the outburst of fanaticism in Tirurangadi that developed into a general rising worked up in Malabar where Swaraj was declared and a green flag hoisted.

An officer of considerably long experience stated that mobs of five to ten thousand were getting out in small gange destroying rail roads, harassing Hindus, especially high class Hindus and Nairs whose houses they looted and whom they occasionally murdered. The total casualties were one British officer and three British other ranks killed, one British officer and three British other ranks wounded, two Assistant superintendents of police, one Inspector and two head constables were killed, and one constable wounded. Others narrowly escaped. Government could not be sure as to the actual death roll among the people but numerous Hindus had been murdered, some had been forcibly converted under threat of death to Mahomedanism and he understood a retired Inspector of Police was murdered by his head having been cut off from the trunk and a spear was thrust into the body and taken through the streets and temples had been desecrated and defiled.

Regarding Moplah casualties Sir William Vincent could give no figures except at Pukkuttur 400 had been killed but press reports indicated approximately 1,000 deaths. The figures he had quoted about Pukkuttur were by no means overestimated because the fight there lasted 5 hours.

CAUSES OF RISING.

The whole Moplah rising seemed to be due to the preachings of extremist Khilafat agitators but Government had no reason to believe that things would develop in the serious manner as they had done now. If Government had then resorted to any measures it would have been considered as a campaign of repression and now Sir Maneckjee asked Government why they did not take stringent measures. Surely the Council could not have it both ways. In fact, last autumn when he stood up in this House there was not a single man except perhaps one or two who asked Government to take any stringent measures. Several violent speeches were made and the Government of Madras were about to prosecute a certain individual in May for a speech delivered at Erode but just then there was a meeting between Mr. Gandhi and the Viceroy and rightly or wrongly the Government of India thought that it was only fair to give that gentleman *locus penitentiae* in the hope that he would abstain from preaching violence.

Unless this Council and Legislative Assembly were prepared to vote considerably larger sums of money than they had at present for internal defence of the country it was difficult to deal with risings of this character. As to the present position he could say that all possible measures had been taken and the situation was now well in hand. All possible measures has been taken not to use any unnecessary use of force or anything which would be considered as severe and instructions had been given to military officers not to cause any bitterness or humiliation even though there might be a rebellion.

In conclusion, the Home Member con-

(Continued on next page.)

MOPLAH DISTURBANCES

"GOVT. DILLY DALLYING WITH AGITATORS."

DISCUSSION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Simla, Sept. 5.

Reassembling after lunch the Assembly began discussion of the Moplah situation. Mr. T. Rangachariar (Madras), who had moved for an adjournment of the House in the morning, commenced his remarks by giving a graphic account, both historical and temperamental, of the Moplahs whose chief characteristics was extreme religious fanaticsm which led them to think that it was a glory to die in fighting for one's faith. The past century had sufficiently shown the stuff they were made of. In fact, it was due to their murderous outrages that the Moplah Act of 1859 was passed. It was therefore no wonder that extreme violence had now been resorted to by these people, but to him it seemed that the District Magistrate of Malabar had done a wrong thing in going to arrest highly respected leaders of these extraordinary people without taking with him sufficient force and without, beforehand, taking adequate precautions for the protection of law-abiding citizens knowing, as the Magistrate did, that there was every chance of resistance. The result was that the District Magistrate had to retire leaving the Moplahs encouraged by their so-called defeat of the police to play havoc with the population in the surrounding villages.

GOVERNMENT DILLY DALLYING WITH AGITATORS.

He was also surprised to find why Government had so long been shilly shallying and dilly dallying with the Khilafat agitators who had stirred the Moplahs to the present pitch of passion for violence. His great consolation, however, was that no non-Moplah had sided with the rebels. The Government of India had in his opinion acted very wisely in declaring Martial Law, (Applause) but he felt bound to emphasise that too much reliance should not be placed on the still autocratic Government of Madras and local authorities, and that the Central Government should keep an effective check on them to make a repetition of the Punjab affairs impossible, because he strongly felt that officers, and even Sir William Vincent were liable to lose their heads. (Laughter).

HANDING SITUATION OVER TO MILITARY.

He criticised the action of civil authorities in handing the situation over to the military before the declaration of Martial Law and demanded that whenever machine guns were used the number of casualties ought to have been announced, which unfortunately the Government had been all through neglecting. They also had no information as to whether medical relief was given to the wounded.

Concluding, Mr. Rangachariar urged that the Government of India should see that precautions were being taken to secure that the bulk of innocent population was not subjected to unnecessary hardship during the administration of Martial Law and that local non-officials, with an intimate knowledge should first be consulted by the military authorities before deciding upon any course of action.

REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA.

Colonel Gidney, in a long speech directed mainly against Non-Co-operation, condemned the whole movement, asking Government to take effective and immediate measures to check Mr. Gandhi's revolutionary, murderous and insurrectionery propaganda, which was bearing fruits in Malabar.

OFFICIALS LOOK ONLY ON SURFACE.

Mr. Subramanayam questioned the utility of lecturing in the House on Non-Co-operation and its evils, and condemning Mr. Gandhi, who was not present in the Chamber. Touching the Moplah situation, the speker considered the terms of Martial Law Ordinance as quite fair and satisfactory. He however, desired the Government to explain as to how it was that the local autorities, the men on the spot as they were always called, who were empowered even to restrict certain persons from going to Malabar, how could these, in the words of Government, efficient and zealous officials remain ignorant of the warlike preparation in which the Moplahs were engaged in collecting arms and manufacturing war knives. To him it was still a mystery which could only be explained by the fact that the officials were too much after things on the surface, never knowing what was going beneath.

ONE OF SPEAKERS NOT ENCOURAGING.

Sir William Vincent, speaking on behalf of Government, repeated the several arguments which he, an hour ago, addressed to the Council of State on a similar motion for adournment. The Home Member expressed great regret that the tone of previous speakers did not suit with the message of encouragement which the Assembly ought to send to officers facing great difficulties. It was no use saying that the District Magistrate did not requisition military help beforehand, for, he asked, whether the Assembly would vote a grant for thee military expenses (cries of "No, no.") in fact, the District Magistrate had taken with him a force which would ordinarily appear as quite sufficient to meet the situation. He was, however, glad that now the situation was well in hand, although the Moplah casualties had been very heavy owing to their being absolutely regardless of life.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDINANCE.

The Home Member then publicly thanked the Associated Press for placing at his disposal all the telegrams they received and for giving prompt publicity to all Government *communiques*. Proceeding, he announced that Government was to-day issuing another Supplementary Ordinance creating special tribunals consisting of one High Court Judge and two Sessions Judges subject to section 401 and 402 of Criminal Procedure Code, empowering the Government of India and local Government to make orders in respect of persons sentenced by the special tribunals. The right of appeal to the High Court in the case of all sentences of death, of transportation for life, or of imprisonment for a term of ten years or more, was also granted. The Government of India had issued instructions about the manner in which Martial Law should be administered and were awaiting the Madras Government's reply, but he asked the House to have confidence in the sense of justice and humanity of officers. (Hear, Hear). Instructions had already been sent to guide officers to treat the rebels with as less severity as possible.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

As for non-co-operation, although the political situation was dangerous, Government's policy towards that movement could not be changed by an isolated disturbance in Malabar. However, he wanted to emphasise that there had been attempts, though unsuccessful, to tamper with the loyalty of troops, which no Government could view with equanimity, although Government did not propose any deviation from the policy laid down by the Assembly in the last Delhi Session towards Non-Co-operation movement. He hoped that whatever measures Government would take to bring certain persons to justice, it would have the cordial support of the Assembly. ("Hear, hear" and applause).

NOT DUE TO KHILAFAT ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed repudiated the idea that the Moplah outbreak could in any sense be attributed to the activities of Khilafat for, he asked, how could it be that Moplahs should attack Hindu temples and forcibly convert Hindus to Mahomedanism which was in direct conflict with the fundamental issue of Hindu-Moslem unity, which was the bedrock of Khilafat movement.

Mr. K. Reddi Garu asked the House to support Government, urging that a commission be appointed to report on the disturbance.

ALI BROTHERS TO BLAME.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas strongly criticised the Ali Brothers' attitude in first instilling into the minds of their co-religionists that it was a glory to go to jail and to die for Islam, and afterwards saving themselves by offering an apology, while the result of their teachings was being fully shown in the drama now being enacted in Malabar. He strongly urged Government to support those who stood for constitutional progress, and emphasised that if proper measures were not taken now, a time would soon come when similar outbreaks would be repeated in the whole country.

LENIENCY TO BE SHOWN.

Mr. Spence hoped the House would express its great appreciation of the services rendered by the Civil and Military servants of Government, but he asked the Government to assure the Chamber that there was no likelihood of similar disturbances in other parts of the country, and that proper steps would be taken to punish those who stirred up the fanatic Moplahs to serious acts of violence, and that as an Englishman he would prefer to see that when disturbances were over, leniency was shown towards the unfortunate victims who had been stirred by their so-called leaders.

Mohammad Yamin Khan observed that there was no justification for placing the responsibility for the Moplah riots on Non-Co-operation, and that party politics shoud not blind them to blame the other party for all the rash acts of the Moplahs. Mr. Yamin Khan had not yet finished, when the President closed the discussion, and adjourned the House till a date to be announced later on. The motion was thus talked out.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ASSEMBLY'S PROGRESS.

MEETING AT GENEVA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 6.

Geneva.—The second meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations opened amid most animated scenes. The public galleries were well filled. Delegates from forty-eight States were present compared with forty-one last year. Baron Wellington Koo presided and in an eloquent address delivered in English dwelt upon the progress of the League since the last meeting. He foreshadowed greater progress in the work of international peace.

PRESIDENT OF ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 8-0 p.m., Sept. 6.

Geneva.—Van Karnebeek, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been elected the President of the Assembly of the League of Nations by 39 votes to 21 on the proposal of Mr. Arthur Balfour.

ABYSSINIAN INCURSION INTO KENYA

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 8-0 p.m., Sept. 6.

A reassuring statement has been issued from a trustworthy quarter regarding the Abyssinian incursion into Kenya pointing out that such raids are not unusual. The statement says that no danger to the Colonists is anticipated.

DEATH OF PROF. DAS GUPTA

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 8-0 p.m., Sept. 6.

The death is announced of Professor Das Gupta.

REPRESSION CANNOT KILL.

VICTORY IS IN SIGHT.

FEROZEPUR CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Sept. 5.

A political conference was held at Ferozepore on the 3rd and 4th of September, presided over by Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and attended by Lalas Lajpatrai, Goverdhan Das, Dunichand, Hansraj and many others. Attendance was over 6,000 and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout. Nearly 500 ladies, about eighty per cent. dressed in Khaddar, also attended. Before the proceedings started, Pandit Nekiram Sharma gave a splendid allegorical speech likening India to a tree and the English rulers to a creeper usually called "Akashlata" which does not spring up from the ground, but lies on the top of the tree, sucking its very life-blood and feeding and thriving on its tender shoots and flowers and withal claiming to protect it from the storm, wind, rain and sun. He compared Mr. Gandhi and other leaders to gardeners deciding to sacrifice the most cherished tendrils, shoots and flowers to save the life of the tree and after cutting, bind up the bleeding branches with thick, coarse, but pure looking Khaddar to avoid renewed sucking by the parasitical creeper.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President delivered a most eloquent speech. He said that time for talk had gone and this was the time for action and he described in touching terms what beautiful country India was and what hell we had made of it by our differences and how Hindu-Muslim unity was the dearest wish of his heart and he had always preached it to Muslims. He appealed for unity which must be real and not merely superficial and described the present time to be the most critical period of struggle. He exhorted the audience to boycott foreign cloth. He said: "The use of foreign clothes fills those coffers which go to make not only India, but the whole of Asia slaves. Try that no person shall have foreign clothes on the 1st October and Swaraj is won." He specially exhorted the ladies in whose hands lay the liberty of India and of Khilafat. Turning to the Muslims, he considered it shameful that they, whose mission was to free the world, should lag behind at this juncture.

Several resolutions were passed.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

On the 4th, Lala Lajpatrai in moving the resolution calling on the Punjab to carry out the All-India Congress Committee's resolutions, spoke on the general situation as follows:—"It seems to me that victory is in sight. We have reached a stage when repression cannot kill, but only goad us still further. The Deputy Commissioner Jullundur, is going from village to village and people who before were afraid of his *chaprasi*, do not in the least mind him, nay, he had to file a complaint in the Court against a boy for shouting "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai." Their prestige is nearly vanished and we are free of the hypnotic spell. Their growing demoralisation is the proof of success of our movement."

Continuing, he said:—Consider the attitude of the Moderates. There are many for whom we have respect and whose patriotism we do not doubt. Recently there have been two significant signs. The Moderates maintained that we were not fit for Dominion Home Rule, though some were for provincial autonomy. In the Lucknow Moderate Conference they have demanded complete provincial autonomy. They were willing to wait 10 years to pass examination and qualify for the next step. Now, after one year, they demanded immediate provincial autonomy and responsibility in the Central Government too. Mrs. Besant who was opposed to immediate provincial autonomy, demands now in the Conference at Bombay immediate complete Dominion Home Rule. Mrs. Besant has just returned from England, has seen Mr. Montagu and probably is preparing the country for this step at the instance of Government. Government cannot face Non-Cooperation even with the help of Moderates and Liberals. To those who ask if Swaraj is certain, I say "Yes." And Government has also admitted this in certain matters. Until we have control of finance and military I won't call it Swaraj. Mr. Montagu replies to the Lancashire deputation that India has power to decide her fiscal policy, though, really we have it not and I won't be betraying confidence in saying that our revered friend Pandit Malaviya in giving evidence before the Military Committee said that all English troops should be removed out of India in a fixed time so that military might be entirely Indian. But success is not easy. Even if we cannot get Swaraj within three months, which I deny still there is no other course but ours.

Before finishing his speech he exhibited a bundle of clothes containing *sarees*, *dopattas* and other articles which were given by the wife and the daughters of Khwaja Gul Mohammad, President of the local Liberal League, corresponding to Aman Sabha, to the Maulana Sahib for Smyrna relief and also Rs. 82 in cash. The announcement was loudly cheered by the audience. Soon after this Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Lala Lajpatrai left for Ludhiana on the way to Calcutta. In taking leave, the President once again exhorted the audience to completely boycott foreign cloth before the end of September.

"I. D. T." ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Lucknow Sept. 5.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says the general sense of the Viceroy's speech is that a period of liberty is opening for the people consonant with India's new status. Those who hoped for repression will be disappointed and in this respect the Viceroy's speech will operate as a *douche* to a large class in this country.

ETHICS OF DESTRUCTION.

BY M. K GANDHI.

The reader, I am sure, will appreciate my sharing with him the following pathetic and beautiful letter from Mr. Andrews:—

"I know that your burning of foreign cloth is with the idea of helping the poor, but I feel that there you have gone wrong. If you succeed in boycotting all, or a greater part, of foreign cloth, it seems to me self-evident that the price of mill-made cloth will rise and it will hit the poor. But there is besides a subtle appeal to racial feeling in that word 'foreign' which day by day seems to me to need checking and not fomenting. The picture of you lighting that great pile, including beautiful fabrics, shocked me intensely. We seem to be losing sight of the great beautiful world to which we belong and concentrating selfishly on India, and this must (I fear) lead back to the old bad selfish nationalism. If so we get into the vicious circle from which Europe is now trying so desperately to escape. But I cannot argue it out. I can only say again, that it shocked me and seemed to me a form almost of violence; and yet I know how violence is abhorrent to you. I do not at all like this question of foreign cloth being made into a religion.

I was supremely happy when you were dealing great giant blows at the great fundamental moral evils, drunkenness, drug-taking, untouchability, race arrogance, etc., and when you were, with such wonderful and beautiful tenderness, dealing with the hideous vice of prostitution. But lighting bonfires of foreign cloth and telling people it is a religious 'sin' to wear it, destroying in the fire the noble handiwork of one's fellow men and women, one's brothers and sisters abroad, saying it would be 'defiling' to wear it—I cannot tell you how different all this appears to me. Do you know I almost fear now to wear the Khaddar that you have given me, lest I should appear to be judging other people as a Pharisee would, say: "I am holier than thou!" I never felt like this before.

"You know how, when anything that you do hurts me, I must cry out to you and this has hurt me.

"I wrote the 'Modern Review' articles which I have enclosed with such eager joy, because I felt certain that I had found your own life's meaning. But now my mind cries out to you that you are doing something violent, distorted, unnatural. . .You know that my love is stronger than ever, just as your love for your brother was when you felt he was doing something wrong. Do tell me what you mean. What you said in "Young India" about burning did not convince me a bit."

It is so like him. Whenever he feels hurt over anything I have done (and this is by no means the first such occasion), he deluges me with letters without waiting for an answer. For it is love speaking to love, not arguing. It is the outpouring of an anguished heart. And so it has been over the burning of foreign clothes.

What Mr. Andrews has put in loving language, correspondents already out of tune with me have written in coarse, angry and even vulgar words. Mr. Andrews' being words of love and sorrow have gone deep down in me and command a full answer, whereas the angry ones I was obliged to lay aside save for a passing reference. Mr. Andrews' being non-violent, charged with love, have told. The others being violent, charged with malice, took no effect and would have evoked angry retorts, if I was capable of or disposed to such retorts. Mr. Andrews' letter is a type of non-violence we need in order to win Swaraj quickly.

This is however by the way. I remain just as convinced as ever of the necessity of burning. There is no emphasis in the process on race feeling. I would have done precisely the same thing in the sacred and select family or friendly circles. In all I do or advise, the infallible test I apply is, whether the particular action will hold good in regard to the dearest and the nearest. The teaching of the faith I hold dear is unmistakable and unequivocal in the matter. I must be the same to friend and foe. And it is this conviction which make me so sure of so many of my acts which often puzzle friends.

I remember having thrown into the sea a pair of beautiful field-glasses, because they were a constant bone of contention between a dear friend and myself. He felt the hesitation at first, but he saw the right of the destruction of a beautiful and costly thing, a present withal from a friend Experience shows, that the richest gifts must be destroyed without compensation and hesitation if they hinder one's moral progress. Will it not be held a sacred duty to consign to the flames most precious heirlooms, if they are plague-infected? I can remember having broken to bits when a young man the loved bangles of my own dear wife, because they were a matter of difference between us. And if I remember right, they were a gift from her mother. I did it, not out of hate but out of love—ignorant, I now see in my ripe age. The destruction helped us and brought us nearer.

If the emphasis were on all foreign things, it would be racial, parochial and wicked. The emphasis is on all foreign cloth. The restriction makes all the difference in the world. I do not want to shut out English clever watches or the beautiful Japanese lacquer work. But I must destroy all the choicest wines of Europe, even though they might have been prepared and preserved with all the most exquisite care and attention. Satan's snares are most subtly laid and they are the most tempting, when the dividing line between right and wrong is so thin as to be imperceptible. But the line is there all the same, rigid and inflexible. Any crossing of it may mean certain death.

India is racial today. It is with the utmost effort, that I find it possible to keep under check the evil passions of the people. The general body of the people are filled with ill-will, because they are weak and hopelessly ignorant of the way to shed their weaknes. I am transferring the ill-will from men to things.

Love of foreign cloth has brought foreign domination, pauperism and what is worst, shame to many a home. The reader may not know, that not long ago hundreds of 'untouchable' weavers of Kathiawad having found their calling gone, became sweepers for the Bombay municipality. And the life of these men has become so difficult that many lose their children and become physical and moral wrecks; some are helpless witnesses of the shame of their daughters and even their wives. The reader may not know, that many women of this class in Gujarat for want of domestic occupation have taken to work on public roads, where under pressure of one sort or another, they are obliged to sell their honour. The reader may not know, that the proud weavers of the Punjab for want of occupation, not many years ago took to the sword, and were instrumental in killing the proud and innocent Arabs at the bidding of their officers, and not for the sake of their country but for the sake of their livelihood. It is difficult to make a successful appeal to these deluded hirelings and wean them from their murderous profession. What was once an honourable and artistic calling is now held by them to be disreputable. The weavers of Dacca, when they wove the world-famous *subnum*, could not have been considered disreputable.

Is it now any wonder, if I consider it a sin to touch foreign cloth? Will it not be a sin for a man with a very delicate digestive apparatus to eat rich foods? Must he not destroy them or give them away? I know what I would do with rich foods, if I had a son lying in bed who must not eat them but would still gladly have them. In order to wean him from the hankering, I would, though able to digest them myself, refrain from eating them and destroy them in his presence, so that the sin of eating may be borne home to him.

If destruction of foreign cloth be a sound proposition from the highest moral standpoint, the possibility of a rise in the price of Swadeshi cloth need not frighten us. Destruction is the quickest method of stimulating production. By one supreme effort and swift destruction, India has to be awakened from her torpor and enforced idleness. Here is what Mr. Allen, the author of the Assam Gazetteer, wrote in 1905 of Kamrup:—

"Of recent years, the use of imported clothing has been coming into favour—an innovation which has little to recommend it, as the time formerly spent at the loom is not as a rule assigned to any other useful occupation."

The Assamese, to whom I have spoken, realise the truth of these words to their cost. Foreign cloth to India is like foreign matter to the body. The destruction of the former is as necessary for the health of India as of the latter for the health of the body. Once grant the immediate necessity of Swadeshi, and there is no half-way house to destruction.

Nor need we be afraid, by evolving the fullest Swadeshi spirit, of developing a spirit of narrowness and exclusiveness. We must protect our own bodies from disruption through indulgence, before we would protect the sanctity of others. India is today nothing but a dead mass moveable at the will of another. Let her become alive by self-purification, i.e. self-restraint and self-denial, and she will be a boon to herself and mankind. Let her be carelessly self-indulgent, aggressive, grasping; and if she rises, she will do so like Kumbhakarna only to destroy and be a curse to herself and mankind.

And for a firm believer in Swadeshi, there need be no pharisaical self-satisfaction in wearing Khadi. A Pharisee is a patron of virtue. The wearer of Khadi from a Swadeshi standpoint is like a man making use of his lungs. A natural and obligatory act has got to be performed, whether others do it out of impure motives or refrain altogether, as they do not believe in its necessity or utility.

ULEMAS' CONSULTATIVE MEETING AT DELHI.

OUTLINE OF JAMIAT'S AIMS AND OBJECTS.

A constructive meeting of the Ulema was held at Delhi on 20th Zilhijah, 1339 H., to consider certain important matters connected with the present-day events. Leading Ulema from various places attended the meeting.

The following were important matters among others considered in the meeting:—

To strengthen the present Jamiat of Ulema and to prepare rules and regulations for popularising aims and objects of Jamiat and also to affiliate local Jamiats to the central body.

To consider the confiscation of the Fatwa from purely religious point of view and as such to recommend to the central body the steps to be taken in this respect.

To consider ways and means of helping the last Muslim Kingdom of Angora and thus discharging the duty imposed by Islam on Mussalmans at this juncture.

As regards confiscation of the Fatwa it was decided that this order was insulting to Islam and should be disregarded and this must be decided by meeting of the central body at an early date.

As regards helping the Angora Government it was decided to adopt Non-Cooperation at it was the only suitable remedy availabe. It is therefore necessary for this body to pay special attention to Swadeshi and boycott of foreign cloth. The Jamiat should inform Mussalmans that the purchasing of foreign cloth means rendering of greatest help to enemies of Islam and must be given up at once.

Considering the critical stage of war in Angora the Jamiat must inform Mussalmans that at present the best form of Jhad was to help those fighting in the cause of religion financially. That Central Khilafat Committee be urged to collect a special fund for this purpose and to cable it to Angora.

A CONTRADICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Karachi, Sept. 5.

Karachi "Daily Gazette" contradicts the statement made in "C. and M. Gazette" that of 400,000 tons of wheat ordered by the Government of India in March from various exporting firms 300,000 tons were actually purchased and remained lying in the Karachi port. The paper says that inquiries show that no stocks of wheat purchased for export are lying at Karachi.

MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

(Continued from previous page.)

veyed to the people in Malabar expressions of sympathy and regret of the Council and Government for the lives lost, temples desecrated, for insult and injuries to persons and property in conveying an appreciation of naval and military aid and all officers of the Crown for their services as also their sympathies to Madras Government (appause.)

"GOVERNMENT TOO SLOW."

Mr. Annamalai Chettiar speaking after Sir William Vincent said he was concerned with the disastrous effects of the rebellion. He described the atrocities committed by the Moplahs and said that when once the blood of the Moplahs was up there was no knowing where it would lead to. It was a matter of infinite regret that responsible Mahomedans had not condemned the Moplah outrage and he asked whether such acts as had been committed on the Hindus and the non-Muslims were calculated to secure Hindu-Moslem Unity which they all had so much at heart. If the outbreak had been nipped in the bud all later developments of a serious nature would not have taken place. The Government had been too slow to move in the beginning but they should now take sufficient steps to restore peace and safety so that those who had gone out of Malabar might return to their homes. Further Government should recover from the Moplahs the full cost of destruction and compensate those who had suffered. He appealed to members of the Mahomedan community to support in unambiguous and unequivocal terms any action seeking to give relief to innocent victims, European and Indian including innocent Moplahs.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan was glad that martial law had been proclaimed and said that in his opinion the Punjab affair was far worse than that happened in Maabar because Mopahs had no help from outside whereas those in the Punjab could count on the people beyond the Indus. They should co-operate with Government to put a stop to these happenings and Government should rid poor India of the little class of agitators who were bent on mischief and revolution.

Sirdar Jogendra Singh referred to Sir Umar Hayat's views and remarked it was too late for him to change his views. Sir Umar did not mind whether there was individual freedom or not but always upheld authority. Proceeding deprecated any strong sentiments till they had all the facts before them. Mr. Chettiar's suggestion to compensate the affected people with money recovered from the Moplahs was not the right way. Real peace could be got by forgetting and forgiving and by establishing strong control.

Syed Razaali said their difficulty was that sufficient materials had not been placed before the Council except fragmentary news contained in the Government communique and in certain nationalist papers. There was not one Mahomedan whom he had met who was prepared to condone the excesses committed by Moplahs or to have any sympthy with them [illegible] the other hand it was impossible not to support Government in all reasonable measures for the restoration of law and order. There was no Hindu-Mahomedan question in the disturbances with the exception that Moplahs happened to be Mahomedans. The District Magistrate of Malabar knew the religious fanaticism of the Moplah and as such it was not expedient on his part to order the police to arrest in Mosque. There were several allegations made by both parties that it was impossible to reconcile one with the other. It was stated that Moplahs had declared Swaraj but Swaraj meant not only rule of Mussalmans but also Hindus, Sikhs, Parsees and Chrisians and in fact all nationalities and groups and it was therefore impossible to understand how the Moplahs could have declared Swaraj. At the same time it was alleged that they converted Hindus to Mussalman faith. These were matters to be enquired into and he therefore urged a small committee of enquiry to report to Government as soon as possible

Mr. Khaparde emphasised the one lesson of the Punjab, namely, that the military authorities should sufficiently be associated with civil officers.

REFUSAL DEPRECATED.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar quoted with approval the statement of Mr. T. Vijrachariar, Dewan of Cochin, that looting, plunder, etc. were the work of known depredators and not Moplah fanatics and emphatically disapproved of Lord Willingdon's refusal to allow popular leaders to go to Malabar and allay the unrest.

Mr. Khale thought Mr. Rangacharihad gone too far in stating that Moplahs were not responsible for the outbreak.

Mr. Craik, Home Secretary, replyig to the debate thanked the Council for their having, on the whole, supported Government measures. Mr. Chettiar's suggstion for compensation was specially prvided in the Moplah Outrages Act. Referrig to Mr. Raza Ali's statement that sufcient materials had not been placed befo the Council the speaker said Governmen had not withheld any news except those about the strength of military which it wa unwise to give because Moplahs would take advantage of such news. Mr. Jakub Hassan was arrested a few months go for his attempts to stir up sedition in th very district of Malabar and was releasd recently only because there was chora in the jail and the statement of such aperson could not be accepted. Until orde had been restored they could see no reson to appoint a committee as was urged by Mr. Raza Ali. Mr. Evans was special civil officer and military officers were cosulting him on every possible occasio. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar's statemet that Moplahs were not responsible for looting could not be believed in the face of the patent and palpable facts and particular forms of excesses.

Sir M. B. Dadabhoy after hearng the Home Member and Hon'ble members withdrew his motion.

Council adjourned till tomorrow Tuesday.

LANCASHIRE DEPUTATION

At the question time in the Council of State to-day Mr. Shafi replying to the Maharaja of Muktagacha regarding the visit of the British deputation from Lancashire to India said in April last the Secretary of State invited the Government of India's views on the subject and the latter replied welcoming the proposed visit on the ground that there will be great mutual advantages to the British and the Indian business committees if the delegation learnt first-hand from the Indian leaders their point of view on fiscal autonomy, the reason for recent increases in import duties etc. Government of India, however, made it clear that the visit would not be an official one and the delegation should make their own arrangements for meeting the Chambers of Commerce and other bodies. Government now understand that the question of sending a deputation of cotton employers ad employees was being considered by Trade.

A PROSCRIBED LEAFLET.

The Hon. Syed Raza Ali elicited from the Home Secretary the reply that Government of India took the full responsibility for the proscription by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi of the leaflet entitled 'Religious Fatwa of Muslims of India" because the leaflet contained a statement that it was specially very sinful to serve in police or army because they had to fire on their own brethren. Government had evidence that this leaflet of political rather than religious character has been widely circulated in the army. Its proscription involved no encroachement of the religious liberties of Mahomedans.

ENHANCEMENT OF E. I. RLY. FARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Simla, Sept. 6.

The Council of State met again this morning to transact legislative business, including introduction of two Bills. one providing for preliminary warning for dispersing an assembly before using firearms and the other to amend the Cattle Trespass Act.

At question time the Hon. Mr. Shafi informed Lala Ramsaran Das that the East Indian Railway proposed to enhance passenger fares from the 1st October because the working expenses for 1920-21 had gone up by 81 per cent. as compared with that in 1915-16.

The President announced that he had received a letter from Lala Sukhbir Sinha intimating his desire to move for an adjournament of the House on the 15th to consider a matter of urgent public importance, and said that the motion for adjournment should be made at the earliest possible opportunity and inasmuch as Lala Sukhbir Sinha had mentined the 15th it seemed quite clear that he himself did not consider the matter urgent or probably he had not understood the rules.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha said that as there was no meeting till the 15th he wanted to move it on that date.

The President remarked that the Hon. Member, if he so desired, should ask for an adjournment to-day and not on the 15th.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha however did not ask for an adjournment. Joint Committee.

Sir M. B. Dadabhoy proposed the names of the following 14 members of this House to serve on the Joint Committee to draft the welcome address to the Prince of Wales:—Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Froom, Mr. Bhurgri, Sir Alexander Murray, Sir B. C. Mitter, Mr. Hammond, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Mr. Richey, Mr. Khale, Mr. E. S. Lloyd, Sirdar Jogendra Singh, Mr. Khaparde, Syed Raza Ali and Dr. Ganganath.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

It will be remembered that in the Delhi Session a motion to refer to a joint Committee of both the houses the bills to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1898 and Courts Fees Act 1870 was agreed to by the Council of State on February 21st but when on the 1st March the same motion went to the lower house Assembly threw it out on the ground of inadequate time allowed to the members for examining the provisions. To-day's agenda contained a motion in the name of Mr. Craik, Home Secretary who asked for leave to withdraw the Criminal Procedure Code and Court Fees Act amendment bill. Mr. Craik, however, announced that Government having come to the decision that withdrawal of the bill would reflect on the dignity of the Council of State (applause) the bill would remain introduced and the bill would not be withdrawn now. This was agreed to. Mr. Bhurgri in this connection pointed out the Assembly did not agree to the motion for a joint committee on the sole ground of insufficient time allowed to study its provisions. He was sure that a fresh motion of joint committee would find favour with the other house. Sir Alexander Murray said the unanimous opinion of the non-officials was that the bill must be proceeded with by an appointment of a joint committee failing which by committing it to a select committee of the Council of State. Mr. Raza Ali congratulated Government for adopting the only honourable course open to it and hoped a joint committee would be agreeable now to the other house.

Mr. Manekji Dadabhoi felt that they should zealously safeguard against anything incompatible with the dignity of the house.

Mr. Craik replying could not announce as to what sort of committee the bill would be referred but was glad that the bill would remain introduced in the house. Mr. Shah was nominated to serve on the select committees on Indian Factory Act Amendment Bill and on Indian Electricity Bill. The Hon. Mr. Craik then moved for leave to introduce a bill further to amend Cattle Trespass Act 1871. The object of the bill was to amend section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act 1871 so as to give discretion to the local Governments to regulate the scale of fines to be imposed for the cattle impounding according to the varying circumstances of each province by notifications to be issued from time to time.

USE OF FIREARMS.

The Home Secretary then introduced the next bill to provide that when firearms are used for the purpose of dispersing an assembly preliminary warning shall in certain cases be given. The object of this is to give effect to the principle stated in Part 4 of the resolution moved by Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastri on 3rd March 1921 in the Council of State viz., that when the firearms are used for the purpose of dispersing an assembly preliminary warning should, where possible, be given to the assembly. Executive instructions to this effect are already in existence but in view of the terms of the resolution it is considered to amend the law so as to meet the recommendation made by the Council of State which was accepted by Government.

Before the Council adjourned for the 15th Mr. Shafi intimated that at the business meeting on the 19th a bill to amend section 503 of Criminal Procedure Code would be introduced.

OIL- PRODUCING OPERATIONS IN MEXICO.

AGREEMENT WITH AMERICAN FIRMS APPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 6.

Mexico City.—President Obregon has approved the agreement between the representatives of the American oil interests and General Huerta, Minister of Finance. This means immediate resumption of the oil producing operations in the Tampico region, also the lifting of the Government embargo on oil now in storage. It is expected that after a few minor details have been arranged all the vexed American petroleum problems in Mexico will be finally settled.

STRAIGHTENING INDIA'S BACKBONE.

MRS. SARALADEVI'S EXHORTATIONS

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Sept. 5.

The Shahpur District Weavers' Conference was held at Bhera. Mrs. Saraladevi Chowdhrani, the President of the Conference, was accorded a hearty reception, the procession passing through various streets. Thousands of men and women were anxious to see her, and were long sitting on balconies and roofs for this purpose. At the evening's public meeting, Chowdhraniji, in a stirring speech, pointed out that one's self-respect was more precious than riches and luxuries and that foreign cloth which was an emblem of our disgrace and slavery, should be discarded. Her speech was followed by the burning of a large quantity of foreign cloth.

THE BACKBONE OF THE NATION.

The next morning, Chowdhraniji addressed the weavers and explained that men of all professions were parts of the national body and that the weavers were the backbone of the nation. The first act of early English traders in India was to break India's backbone. India could rise only with the straightening of that backbone. She urged the necessity of Panchayat amongst weavers and exhorted them to use hand-spun yarn only to the weaving of cloth and not raise wages excessively to the injury of the other members of the national body. The weavers agreed to this and passed resolutions on the subject at the afternoon meeting.

The same day Chowdhraniji addressed the ladies who took Swadeshi vow and gave their clothes to be burnt.

A Charkha competition also took place along with a Swadeshi exhibition, at which about 250 patterns of hand-spun cloth and silk were exhibited. Chowdhraniji distributed prizes. In the evening an address was presented to her by the citizens of Bhera. In reply to this she suggested that a historical society should be started to unearth monuments, coins, etc., to give stimulus to the patriotism of the district.

SEQUEL TO RESIGNING HON. MAGISTRATESHIP.

ASKED TO PAY REVENUE FREE GRANTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Kazi Syed Amerali of Khandwa who has resigned his Honorary Magistrateship has been called upon to show cause why the Muafi of Malimakabuza plots which he holds free of revenue from Government should not be resumed as he has declared his inability to cooperate any longer with Government.

Security proceedings under section 108 have been started against Shriyut Hamursingh non-cooperator student of Sihora Tahsil in Jubbulpore District on the ground that he delivered speeches before villagers, which are seditious and create class hatred.

COUNCIL OF JAMIATULULEMA HIND

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 5.

The Secretary, Jamaitululema Hind, Delhi, informs that the council of Jamiatululema Hind will meet in Delhi on 21st September. The confiscation of collective Fatwa, the duty of Mussulmans towards the only Muslim Kingdom of Angora, the appointment of a commission of enquiry to enquire into the recent disturbances in Malabar and the question of election of Amire Shariat for India are among the subjects to be discussed. The proceedings of the meeting it is understood will be held *in camera*.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOP IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Lucknow, Sept. 5.

A *communique* says the United Provinces Government have decided to-day that instructions should be issued immediately to the Collectors of Districts and the Chairmen of municipalities that if in any municipality board the Chairman and the Collector of the District [illegible] agreed that it is necessary to start cheap grain shops for the poor running these shops and half the cost will be borne by the municipal [illegible] the other half concerned

DHARWAR CASE.

A. S. P EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 6.

The Court resumed hearing to-day. The fourth witness Bhimappa, named Hanumantrao Desai and Tirmalrao Diwan as persons asking people to throw stones and tiles. He pointed Hanumantrao and could not point out Tirmalrao though asked thrice to see him among the accused. He was asked to see each of the rows of the accused and at last he pointed Kamalapur as Tirmalrao and when asked whether the man pointed by him was Tirmalrao the witness stated that he was not sure about it.

The fifth witness named Gopalrao Deshpande and four others. He could not at first point Gopalrao but after pointing four others he was again asked to point Gopalrao whom he pointed out to the court. The next witness, Bhimrao, a young boy seller of fried pulse near liquor shop, stated that he was inside along with police and the liquor shop servants and that the doors of the shop broke down as by the stone throwing. To the court he stated that he did not see any money in the shop while inside the shop along with police and shop servants. It was dark when he left the shop. No one of the crowd entered the shop while he was inside the liquor shop. (In committing the court this witness had pointed one or two of the accused as rioters out in this court he was not asked about it).

After recess the first witness, A.S.P., deposed that at about 8-15 p.m. on the 1st July, he learnt from the D. S. P. in the club that there was some trouble in the city. The D. S. P. and witness going to the Collector picked him up in the D. S. P.'s car going to Head-Quarters to see if the police parties had gone to the city, returned to the police katcheri at about 8-25 p.m. He further sent one injured constable to the hospital in the D. S. P.'s car on his own initiative. Then he examined the general condition there and after going home for he returned to the scene of offence where he spent the night. To the court he stated he was not aware of the contents of the Panchnamas as he was not in charge of the investigation. He stated that he saw the damaged clock hanging on the wall next day when it showed time 7-40 and he could not say how the time shown now by the clock came to be different. The next witness, a panch, stated that accounts given in the Pachnamas read out to him in the court were correct. To the court he said that there were about four or six basketful of stones, but he was not present when the stones were collected. He further stated that it was written in the panchnama. Shop appeared to be looted because there were stones and tiles lying about He did not remember whether the tiles on the roof were broken.

MEMBER IN CHARGE OF INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

TO APPOINT A NON-OFFICIAL INDIAN.

The following telegram was sent by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to His Excellency the Viceroy.

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber beg to tender their congratulations to H. E. the Viceroy on the firm manner in which he has handled the situation arising out of the withdrawal of the Munitions Case in Calcutta. Committee respectfully suggest that His Excellency's Government should take this opportunity of appointing a non-official Indian with wide experience and personality as Member in charge of the Industries Department."

G. I. P. MURDER TRIAL POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The further hearing of the G. I. P. Railway murder trial, in which two Anglo-Indian youths, J. G. Morris and S. G. Donnison, stand charged with murdering Shantaram B. Vagal, a pay-clerk, G. I. P. Railway, and his peon and which was fixed to be taken up on the 6th instant, has been further postponed.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Picketing foreign clothshops in Bara Bazar continues to-day more vigorously and as a result very little business was done. Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, some dealers said they apprehended complete stoppage of work if such picketing was carried on. The Deputy Commissioner of Northern Division patrolled the area with his men and there was no disturbance.

With a view to guard Mysore southwest frontier bordering Malabar district against possible Moplah incursions the State Inspector General of Police with a contingent of special reserve force reached Gundlupet area in the morning. A detachment of Mysore Horse also is understood have proceeded from Mysore since.

A Hospet correspondent wires that under the aispices of the Hospet Taluk Congress Committee there was a Harikatha Kalkshepam, from the 28th to 31st in the Sree Vadakaraya Temple. People attended in large numbers. Asrum of Rs. 40-4-3 was collected in arthi.

On the 1st instant the opening ceremony of the Rashtriya Khadi Exhibition was performed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at Bhaiswar opposite fire Brigade station in the ground floor of Sri Hukam Chand's building.

In Delhi during the past fortnight several failures in busines including two piece goods trading firms one general stores one sundry goods store and a few firms in the bullion market have been reported.

A Jubbalpore message says:—Owing to the great dearness of grain a meeting of the Chief citizens of Jubbulpore was held a Shyamsundar Bhargavas house. It was resolved that cheap grain shops be opened in every ward of the city.

AMUSEMENTS

Our Biggest Seven!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers send greetings to their West-End Patrons and joyfully announce the advent of

"The Biggest Seven"

in Bombay at their palatial Picture Mahal the rendezvous of the cultured—the

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

Mark the commencement of the Cinema Feast!

From Friday the 9th September and onwards, there will be

ONE SUMPTUOUS SUPER—PRODUCTION EVERY ONE WEEK!

Starring in each

One of "The Biggest Seven"

STARS OF THE WORLD!

PROGRAMME!

First week (Commencing Friday 9th Sept)

"Why Change your Wife"

A Paramount artcraft production featuring Gloria Swanson and Thomas Meighan of the "Male and Female" fame, produced by Cecil B. De Mille.

Second Week (Commencing 17th Sept.)

"Nurse Marjorie"

from the play of Jerome K. Jerome, a Realart Production featuring Mary Miles Minter.

Third Week (Commencing 24th Sept).

"THE DEVIL STONE"

A paramount artcraft production featuring Geraldive Farrar and Wallace Reid of the "Joan of Arc" fame.

Fourth Week (Commencing 1st October)

"LE VIE DE BOHEME"

A World Picture featuring Alice Brady.

Fifth week (Commencing 8th October)

"THE CARTER GIRL"

A Vitagraph Special featuring Corinne Griffith.

Sixth week (Commencing 15th October)

"DOLLARS AND THE WOMAN"

A Vitagraph Special featuring Alice Joyes from the story by Albert Payson Tirhune

Seventh Week (Commencing 22nd October.

"MID-CHANNEL"

An Equity Picture featuring Clara Kimball Young.

AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

A PATHE PHOTOPLAY

SHE DID THE WRONG THING AT THE RIGHT TIME

Coming from DIXIE, inquest of her YANKEE Knights "IN WALKED MARY" at the height of his gay bachelor party. And it complicated matters for him and for her, But with a heartful of romance she found the key to his locked heart

SHE'LL UNLOCK YOUR HEART AND WALK IN So too Come and see

"IN WALKED MARY"

featuring winsome

JUNE CAPRICE

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

MAMA'S BOY

Poland Comic

commencing next week

A PATHE SERIAL

Charlie Hutchison in

"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"

TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3 30 & 5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

COAL

Steam Coal and Slack available for prompt delivery in any quantity. Enquiries solicited.

CYRIL THOMSON & CO.

Post Pox 404,

CALCUTTA.

Telegrams:—"Mindust".

TEXTILE TALKS

"NO SALESMAN SO FOOLISH WHO WOULD NOT PRAISE HIS GOODS."

This may be regarded as a platitude, but it must be added that the goods a salesman sells should merit his ecomium. The wise salesman has the utmost confidence in what he is selling, because he knows what he claims for his article is true; and that it will substantiate his verbal description. The result of this is that his first sale to a customer is a forerunner of many other sales. His buyer has confidence in him and his wares and the result is repeat orders which is the finest compliment a salesman can receive. This policy illustrates our principle which is not merely to make one sale to a purchaser, but to keep on making sales to the same party. The attractiveness of an advertisement or the "talkee talkee" of a salesman may land one order, but it is the quality of the goods that keeps the buyers' name on the firms register. The Dig Dag Picker is an excellent example of the class of goods we mean: its popularity is due to one thing only; that is Quality. The trade mark "Dig Dag" on a picker is the sign of service. We make this assertion not for a picker whose merits have yet to be tested but for a product that is very well known in this market and consumers will recognise our claims as having their basis on the solid foundation of fact. If you are not a user of Dig Dag Pickers, a trial order is all that is necessary to convince you that when we say that money cannot purchase anything better in this line, we are stating the literal truth. A request for samples and prices will bring an immediate reply. If you are interested in the technical side of things, our representative will be glad to call and demonstrate the various processes that are involved in the making of a Dig Dag Picker. Few people have any idea of the number of operations involved and the demonstration may prove of some interest and instruction. Every genuine Dig Dag Picker is stamped with Messrs. Frankland Bros. trade mark.

DIG — REG° — DAG

Sole Agents:

ANDERSON ROGER & COMPANY.

56, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, 6th September, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices
Sept.	—
Oct.	11 95
Nov.	—
Dec.	11 83
Jan.	11 78
Feb.	—
Mar.	11 65
April	—
May	11 61
June	..
July	11 42
Aug.	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Nov.	19/10
Jan.	19/40

MONEY MARKET.

London, 3rd Septemberr, 1921.

Bar Silver Spot	38 1/4
" 4 months forward	38 3/4
Rising Rate of Silver—Idle	
Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 days Maximum limit	3 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate p/a. since 21st July 1921.	6 1/2

London, 3rd September, 1921

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	19 6 Sellers Sept. Oct.
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct. Sellers	23/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct. Sellers	24/0
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct. Sellers	24/3

Tone:—Firm.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, 3rd Sept., 1921.

Total in Sight	661,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	363,000
East Indian	163,000
American	3,687,000
Other	339,000
Total Sales	85,000
East Indian Sales	1,300
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Exports	—
" " Stock	47,000
" " Forwarded	500
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	2,000
" " Speculation	—
American Afloat	49,000
East Indian Afloat	..
Total Afloat	87,000

London 5th Sept 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1 4 13/16 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 6 10 10 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot	38 7/8 Steady

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 19
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 88 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 100
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/4
Hard Spelter	20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 20 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£71 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 75 5/8
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£ 88 3/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 47 6/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 41
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loans	57 1/2 xd
Government Securities 3%	£ 49 3/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent	£ 102 3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Oct-Nov.,	12 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid Buyers	8 1/2

Tone:—Quiet.

DISCOUNTS.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 7/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 7/8
" Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st	4 1/2
" " " 6 "	4 1/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block	158

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Untilsed steady held quiet

Aug. Sept. Sellers Quiet	£ 22/15
" Tone ..	—

Lower Prices must be be taken to effect sales,

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Value	
Sept. Dec.	37/3
" Months Jan. April Buyers,	38/4 1/2
An Silver Spot	37 7/8

Indo China sold India bought at fall, Closed Quiet.

WHEAT.

London, 3rd Sept, 1921.

AZIMA 64 LBS—41 1/2 lbs. Value	75/0
CARLETTA RUSSO—42 1/2 lbs. AUSTRALIAN F. A. Q. value	69/0
KARACHI BARLEY	—
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	—
do. red Karachi Nominal	—
Wheat afloat to U.K.	2,320,000

A LITTLE DOCTOR FOR DYSPEPTICS.

If you want quick relief from the pains and distress of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis, food fermentation and acidity, just take two or three little tables of Bisurated Magnesia after eating or whenever pain is felt. Bisurated Magnesia tablets are absolutely harmless, and enable the dyspeptic to enjoy a good old-fashioned meal without fear of pain or distress to follow. That's why Bisurated Magnesia is called "The Little Doctor for Dyspeptics". Go to the nearest chemist and get a package of Bisurated Magnesia tablets today; he sells them in handy flasks at very small cost. Be sure, however, that you get the right kind—look for the makers' name, BISMAG LIMITED, which appears on every package of the kind that do you good. Bisurated Magnesia is also obtainable in powder form.

Notice to Mill Agents

HERE IS AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER FOR YOUR REQUIREMENTS IN

LEATHER LACES

Re. 0-10-0 per lb.

NETT EX-FACTORY OPEN UPTO 20th SEPT.

Dont forget the W. I. T. Quality which is always best and absolutely reliable

THE

Western India Tanneries Ltd.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ROLLER SKINS, LEATHER LACES AND WASHERS, ETC.

Telephone 5708
Telegrams 'EASTKIP"

P. O. BOX 403, BOMBAY.

KRISHNA BUILDING. HORNBY ROAD.

Chartered Bank .. .. .. £ 3/4
Hongkong £95
National .. .. '38

Sept. US.

Leading rd Sept. 12th.

Sept. Oct. Sellers £21 3/8
Sept. Oct. Nominal. .. £ 20 3/4

TONE OF LINSEED — Steady.

Sep.-Oct. Nominal .. .. £ 24 1/4

LINSEED argentine Sept.-Oct, Sellers £ 21 3/8
Oct.-Nov. Paid £ 21 7/8-22
" Sept Oct. Antwerp Paid 21 5/8

Buyers favour.

Tone:—A shade better, though not much done.

JOTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sep.Oct., Quoted .. £ 11 3/4
CORIA RAPESEED Sept.-Oct, Sellers £ 21 3/8

New York, 31st August, 1921.

Demand Bills 3 72 37

London, 5th Sept 1921.

Exchange on London in Paris	48 30
In Germany	338 25
In Italy	86 60

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 21
Christiania	28 28
Amsterdam	11 74
Switzerland	21 78
Belgium	—
Petrograde	—
Athens	—
Bar Silver spot	38 7/

India Buying—Closed Steady

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

BULLION.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-12-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 29-12-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 95-10-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 95-10-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 95-0-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 5/8.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 21/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 11/16.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/4.
Tone of Exchange Quiet but steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 333.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 353.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 343.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 186.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. R. Rs. 180
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 388.
London Gold ready sh. 110-10.
London Silver ready 38-7/8 d.
London Silver forward 38 1/8 d.
Tone of Silver Steady India bought large amount
American Cross rate on London $3.71¼ to 74.
Paris Cross rate on London Frcs. 48.40.
Italian Cross rate on London 85.50.
Swiss Cross rate on London 21.70.
German Cross rate on London Marks 336.
Belgium Cross rate on London 49.30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 84.
5 per cent. War Bonds due 1922 100-10.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 97.
3½ per cent. Paper 59-12.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1971 65.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Owing to the Hindu holidays the local market was closed for last two days and therefore we have not to report this time. Fort offices are open to-day but no business to report.

MILL-STORES-MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

There are no attractive features in the Mill-Stores market. A number of interveving holidays has partially contributed to the renewed weakness. Every commodity records some fall in the Quotations, chiefly due to the easy rates quoted from Manchester, and also due to the tenderey of the merchants to realise cash for their holdings. A retrograde movement in the quotation for Healds has been evident. So also, Pillets, Pickers, Pick ing Bonds and Several Bobbins have recorded a downward move. A bull in the market has created a sorb of nervousness on part of some holders. No noticeable changes have been evident in other commodities. The quotations are the same.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Simla, Sept. 5th.

The storm from Bay has moved to east of Central Provinces and has caused some heavy falls of rain in neighbourhood of Seoni. The depression from Gujarat is still moving westwards and is now much less marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, east Rajputana, Central India West, Central Provinces, Konkan and Local in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur Bihar west of United Provinces, west Rajputana Coorg. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, east and North Punjab, Gujarat, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras, and on north Madras coast.

Principal amounts:—Tavoy, Bassein, Kyaukpyu one and half inches, Akyab five Mymensingh one and half, Ranchi, Gaya one, Lahore a half, Mount Abu four, Seoni, Pachmarhi six Raipur, Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—Extension into east of United Provinces and of Central India and north of Bombay Deccan.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs to 8 a. m. of 6th Sept 1921.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Sept. 6th. 1919.		1920.	
	In. Cs.	In Cs.	In. Cs.	In C		
Colaba (Observatory)	0	73	93	59	92	35
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0	76	48	63	77	41
Esplanade (Govt. Test House)	0	69	80	32	79	39
Byculla (E. J. Hpl.)	0 00	74	37	70	31	40
Lamp & Co. (C. Hill)						

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th September 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the South-East of the division and at Lahore humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above normal at Ambala; night temperature is higher than usual at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Jhansi humidity is in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in South Rajputana and locally in lower Sind. Karachi reports 0.66 in. Ajmer 0.10 in. Mount Abu 0.12 in. and Kotah 0.11 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Karachi, Ajmer and Kotah humidity is in in excess. Day temperature has been higher than usual at Karachi, night temperature has been below normal at Kotah but above it at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has been nearly general in Central India West and a few falls have occurred in Kathiawar. Veraval reports 0.10 in. Neemuch 0.13 in. and Indore 0.30 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Neemuch humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen generally over the division and there has been an increase in the amounts recorded. Jubbulpore reports 1.74 in. Saugor 2.18 in. Hoshangabad 0.81 in. Khandwa 1.50 in. Amraoti 0.65 in. Nagpur 3.15 in. Chanda 0.47 in. and Raipur 0.18 in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is nearly normal at Saugor and Jubbulpore and is considerably lower than usual at other stations.

The Konkan.—Rain has been nearly general. Bombay reports 0.16 in. Mormugao 0.39 in. and Karwar 0.76 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.18 in. of rain. Skies are clear at Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar and temperature is nearly normal over the division.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay of Bengal continues to affect the weather in the Central Provinces. It has weakened and lies this morning as a low pressure area over the North of the division. There has been nearly general rain on the west coast and in the Central Provinces, Central India West and South Rajputana and local rain in lower Sind. A few falls have occurred in Kathiawar and Hyderabad. Nagpur reports a heavy fall of 3.15 in. other falls exceeding an inch amounting to 1.74 in. at Jubbulpore, 2.18 in. at Saugor and 1.05 in. at Khandwa. Day temperature is lower than usual over the greater part of the Central Provinces, Central India West and Gujarat.

Forecast. Rain is likely to be nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Central Provinces, Central India West and Gujarat and local in Rajputana with a few falls in the North Bombay Deccan.

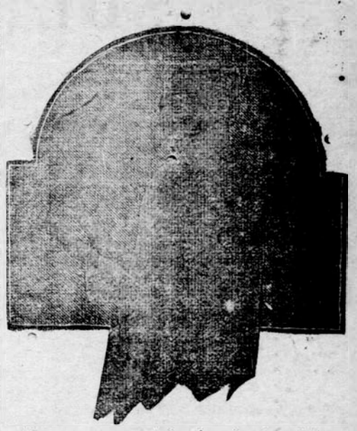
India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th September 1921.

The storm from the Bay has moved to the East of the Central Provinces and has caused some heavy falls of rain in the neighbourhood of Seoni. The depression from Gujarat is still moving westward and is now much less marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Orissa, East Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces and the Konkan and local in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Behar, the West of the United Provinces, West Rajputana and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the East and the North Punjab, Gujarat, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, South-East Madras and on the North Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy, Bassein, Kyaukpyu one and a half inches; Akyab five; Mymensingh one and a half; Ranchi, Gaya one; Seoni, Pachmarhi six and Gopalpur two.

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.



The management bowing to the wishes of the public repeats this week once again, the Kohinoor photoplay.

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HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. ins
Monday.	12th Sept	m8 33	25 0
		8 21a	23 9

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m	ft. in.
Monday	12th Sept	m1 24	19 3
		2 38a	20 3

Earth quake report:—A shock of moderate intensity was recorded in the Bombay Seismograph on the morning of the 6th at 2h 5m.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Sept. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	in.	29,654
Temperature of Air	deg.	80 5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76 5
Dew Point		75 0
Relative humidity of Air		0 836
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky —10)	cloudy	5:2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		84 1
Minimum do do		78 9
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	157
Fall of Rain	inches	0 16
Total fall during month	"	1 10
do. year	"	73 93
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am. of	6th Sept.	0 00

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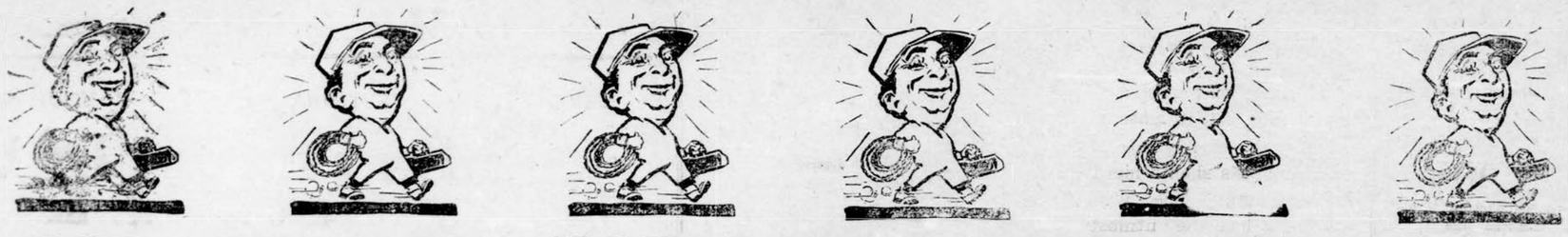
Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017



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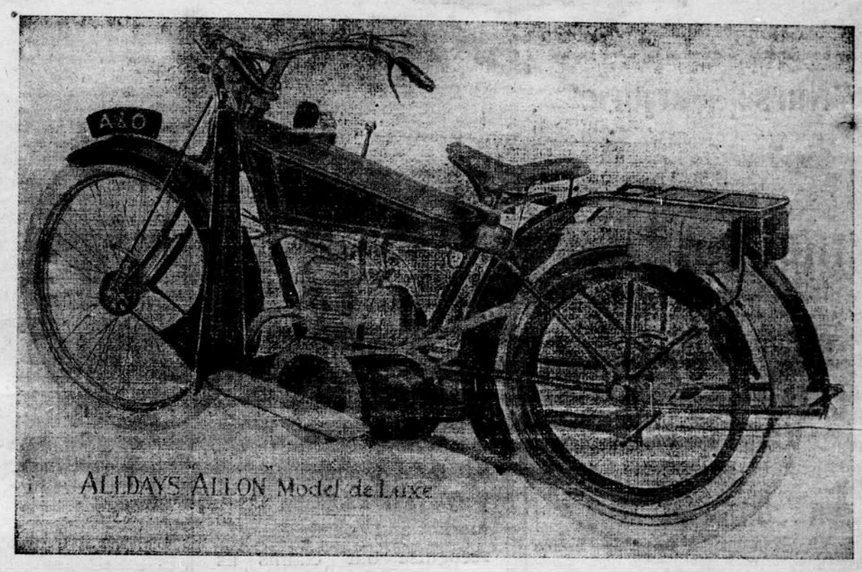

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Low riding position, giving security.
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Strong and very effective spring fork for comfort.
Powerful bands brakes.
New design of tank.
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Cool running, powerful, well placed and very accessible engine.
Crankshaft, connecting rod and piston, easily and quickly removed by detaching the lower half of the crank case.
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THE TANK.

The Tank is of original design, easily kept clean, of ample dimensions, separated into two compartments one for oil for the engine, the other for petrol. The rider need have no fear of the oil and petrol becoming mixed. Large fillers are fitted to give quick filling.

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